

PRICE ONE ANNA

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SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

The BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Sunday Edition

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XXII NO 7

BOMBAY SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1934

PRICE ONE ANNA

INSURANCE

Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

HUNDREDS INJURED IN FIERCE RIOT IN NEW YORK

Workers Protest Against Suppression Of Socialist Austria

5,000 Communists Try To Capture Platform

Red Flag Substituted For Stars And Stripes, Man Stabbed And Women And Photographers Beaten

(SPECIAL CABLE).

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

The stars and stripes flag was torn down and a Red Flag hoisted, and seven persons removed to hospital, and it is believed hundreds more are slightly injured in a riot at a mass-meeting of 20,000 Socialist Workers at Madison Square Garden to protest against the suppression of Socialist Austria.

A man was stabbed, three women and nine men (including two Press-photographers) were beaten or felled with chairs.

The trouble reached the climax when 5,000 Communists tried to capture the platform.

One hundred and fifty policemen were on duty, but without truncheons. Speakers were to have included the Mayor of New York, and Mr. Mathew Woll, Vice-President of the Federation of Labour, but they had not arrived when the trouble began.

Darbhanga Rocked Again

Several Cracked Houses Collapse Adding To People's Misery

PATNA, Feb. 17.

Report just received from Darbhanga says that two earthquake shocks of great intensity were felt there this morning, the first at 5-30 a.m. and the second at 8-30 a.m.

The shocks were accompanied by rumbling noise.

TERRIFIC THUNDER

At nine this morning a hail-storm with heavy shower and terrific thunder raged over Darbhanga and the surrounding vil-

lages. As a result of this, several cracked houses have collapsed adding to the misery of the people.

METEOR

Last night also a thunderous sound was heard and a shooting of a meteor across the sky was observed. The appearance of the meteor has caused grave apprehensions among the simple village folk whose superstitious notions have led them to believe that the appearance of the meteor will be followed very soon by another calamity.—United Press.

CENTRAL RELIEF FUND TOTALS Rs. 13,63,972

PATNA, Feb. 17.

The Central Relief Committee's total collection is Rs. 13,63,972-10 till this afternoon.

Fifteen Mahabir's volunteers arrived here to-day from Lahore with Yogi Ramnath, under instructions from Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

Acharya Kripalani leaves to-night to see Gandhiji at Madras.

HELP IN KIND

The help received so far in kind by the Central Relief Committee may be estimated at Rs. 3,00,000, and distribution of articles made till now worth Rs. 1,73,100. The total value of old clothes received was Rs. 20,000.—United Press.

DELHI MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Mrs. Sahani, And Mr. Asaf Ali Among Candidates

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

Record number of nomination papers were filed to-day for the forthcoming Municipal Election, prominent among them being Mr. Asaf Ali, Mrs. Sahani, Mrs. Parvati Devi, and Mr. Abdul Hafeez who were returned unopposed.—United Press.

AHMEDABAD OFFER FOR BIHAR RELIEF

Central Committee To Accept Lakh Of Rupees For Building Construction

PATNA, Feb. 17.

The offer of one lakh of rupees by the Earthquake Relief Committee of Ahmedabad for building houses was considered at a meeting of the Bihar Central Relief Committee.

The Committee decided to accept the offer and the condition attached thereto namely that the buildings to be constructed with the money should be named after the donor.

The President of the Committee was authorized to consult engineering experts as to the plan of the buildings to be constructed.—United Press.

12 CONGRESSMEN IN FIELD

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

A dozen Congressmen are among the record number of 99 candidates who have filed nomination papers for the Delhi Municipal Election to be held next month. The Congress candidates include Mr. Asaf Ali and Pandit Inder, three women and three Harijans.

Hafiz Abdul Aziz has been returned unopposed.—A. P.

TOO ARBITRARY IS JARDINE TO RETIRE?

Anglo-Japanese Textile Negotiations

MR. BARLOW'S MEMO-RANDUM REJECTED

(Special Cable).

OSAKA, Feb. 17. The Japanese Spinners Federation has adopted a resolution rejecting Mr. T. W. Barlow's memorandum as regards the geographical scope of the Anglo-Japanese textile negotiations on the ground that it was too arbitrary.

MR. JINNAH FOR ASSEMBLY?

Will A Bombay Member Resign?

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

Mr. K. Ahmed, M. L. A. in a statement to the press, says:—I am of opinion that Mr. Sadiq Hasan's offer of resignation of his seat of the Legislative Assembly, provided Mr. M. A. Jinnah will stand is not feasible, as Mr. Jinnah cannot stand from the constituency of the Punjab.

But if a Bombay Muslim member would vacate his seat of the Bombay constituency, it can be easily done.

AMENDMENT TO NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

Select Committee Approves Bill As Passed By Elders

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

The Select Committee on the Negotiable Instruments Amendment Bill met this morning, under the chairmanship of Sir Brojen Mitter. Among the members present were Mr. Kshitish Neogy, Mr. Bidyasagar Pandya, Mr. Satyen Mitra, Mr. De Souza, Muazzem Saheb Raja, Mr. J. B. Taylor, and Sir George Schuster.

The Committee examined the Bill and approved it as passed by the Council of State.

The Bill seeks to provide that cheques originally drawn to bearer, shall not lose their bearer character, notwithstanding any endorsements thereon.—United Press.

RAILWAY BUDGET "CUT" MOTIONS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

Mr. Sitakanta Mahapatra, Member of the Legislative Assembly, has given notice of cut motions in the demands for grants for the Railway Budget to discuss the reduction of the railway freight on agricultural products and to make Cuttack a first class railway station in view of it being the Capital of Orissa. United Press.

Cables To India By Surrey C. C. Re-Captaincy Get No Reply

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Before D. R. Jardine left for India, writes A. E. R. Gilligan in "News Chronicle", it was stated he would never again play for England against Australia. Does this mean that when he returns England he intends to retire from the game? Is he going to captain Surrey in the coming season?

Mr. Gilligan says he heard on good authority that this is most doubtful. He had been informed the Surrey Cricket Club sent three cables to Jardine in India asking him to accept captaincy but no reply was received.—Reuter

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

Violence may constrain the outer shell and form of things. It can win the acquiescence of fools and the applause of parasites. It can kill those who dispute its commands. But it cannot make truth into falsehood, or falsehood into truth.—J. A. FROUDE.

AGA KHAN CONTRA-DICTS REPORT

H. H. the Aga Khan wires to say that there is no truth in the report of a news agency, (published in our issue on Saturday) that he is a candidate for the Premiership under the new constitution.

"Gloucestershire" Refloated

(Special Cable).

PORT SAID, Feb. 17. The s.s. "Gloucestershire" was refloated after discharging 230 tons of oil and 400 tons of cargo.

PROTEST AGAINST C. L. A. BILL

Jessore Asks Council Members To Resign

JESSORE, Feb. 15.

The public of Jessore at a meeting held in the Gandhi Park under the presidency of S. Jogen-dra Nath Sen, President of the Jessore Bar Association, strongly condemned the proposed Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill of 1934 and resolved to ask the sitting members of Jessore in the Bengal Council to oppose the Bill or to resign from the Council.

The members of the Jessore Bar Association also passed similar resolutions. United Press.

STOPP PRESS
On Page 7

OUR READERS
SUBSCRIBE Rs. 1,53,000
They Must Subscribe Rs. 50,000
More Next Week

On Saturday our readers subscribed Rs. 5,300, making the Total up-to-date Collections Rs. 1,53,000.

The thirteenth instalment of Rs. 10,000 was sent to Rajen Babu yesterday, making the total amount sent so far Rs. 1,30,000.

We want to send him Rs. 70,000 by the 24th instant. We hope our readers will help us to realise our wish.

MAHATMA IN PONDICHERRY

Receives Purse For Harijan And Relief Funds

STRESSES NEED FOR ABOLISHING UNTOUCHABILITY

PONDICHERRY, Feb. 17.

After finishing his tour in the Tanjore District, Gandhiji's party reached here this morning, when a huge reception was accorded to him. A purse containing Rs. 500 for the Harijan Fund and Rs. 50 for the Bihar Relief Fund was presented.

Replying to an address Gandhiji recalled his first visit to France for the ideas of liberty, equality, fraternity, but those ideas, he added, had not taken strong root in India.

In conclusion Gandhiji stressed the need for the abolition of untouchability.—United Press.

GANDHIJI AT TRANQUEBAR

Says, Untouchability As It Is Practised Is Negation Of Vedic Truths

TRANQUEBAR, Feb. 16.

Gandhiji accompanied by Messrs. Rajagopalachari and Thakkar arrived here to-day from Negapatnam and addressed a huge public meeting.

He was presented with addresses and purses. Gandhiji recalled that his connection with France began as far back as 1891, when he first visited the universal exhibition at Paris. He told the audience that untouchability as it was practised amounted to a negation of the truths contained in the "Rig Veda". He exhorted them to contribute liberally towards the earthquake relief fund.—A. P.

GANDHIJI TO VISIT DHARAMNAGAR

AGARTALA, Feb. 17.

Dharmnagar, a village about 5 miles from this town has been included in the coming tour programme of Mahatma Gandhi. Under the auspices of the authority of Karmamath, Dharmnagar, a public meeting was held on Sunday to discuss matters in connection with the reception of Gandhiji there.

A Reception Committee was formed and brisk preparations are going on.—United Press.

ANEY CLOSETTED WITH BAJAJ

Jamnalalji Advised To Postpone Berar Tour In View Of His Health

WARDHAGANJ, Feb. 17.

Mr. M. A. Aney, who came here on January 14, and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj were closetted together to-day for more than two hours.

The talk though private, is understood to have been concerned with the political situation in the country.

On account of the fact that Mr. Bajaj is keeping indifferent health and also because the Berar tour should not be undertaken in a hurry, Mr. Aney has advised Mr. Bajaj to postpone his contemplated tour which was to have commenced on February 19 to a more suitable and convenient date in March.

In the meantime, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has decided to visit Nagpur for a day or two where he will address a public meeting on the importance of Khaddar as paving the way for India's economic Swaraj.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj will go to Bihar for a week to see for himself how relief work is progressing in Bihar.—(United Press).

M. C. C. Knock Up 272

CEYLON XI FARE BADLY AGAIN AND MAKE 165 FOR 8

Home Team Has Two Wkts. In Hand And One Run To Make To Avoid Innings Defeat

CEYLON XI (1st Innings) 106
CEYLON XI (2nd Innings, for 8) ... 165
M. C. C. XI (1st Innings) 272

COLOMBO, February 17.

Yesterday's rain was a boon to the batting side, because it had bound the wicket more strongly together and under the influence of this morning's sun it was again perfect whereon Langridge and Barnett continued their unfinished innings.

The bowling which was never a class opposition to the M.C.C. was rendered still more ineffective on that account, and the Ceylon badly felt their lack of a real fast bowler who could have taken advantage of the fast wicket.

GLORIOUS HITTING.

C. H. Gunasekera (captain of the Ceylon team) fielding in the unusual position for a captain of the third man, and the long off looked a desolate figure when his bowling was knocked about in mercurial fashion by the Gloucestershire batsman, who after reaching his 50 in 60 minutes indulged in some glorious hitting.

In his first 50 were seven fours and a six, but immediately after that he hit a 2, 3, 4, and 4 in one over from D. B. Gunasekera. Thereafter he was scoring mostly in effortless fours to all the points of compass.

At 12-10 when the game was in progress for 70 minutes this morning, Langridge was not out 39 and Barnett not out 83, total 130 for three.

The batsmen now proceeded to flog the bowling in no uncertain manner. Both Langridge and Barnett drove to great purpose but the Sussex man attempted to force pace once too often and mistiming a hit was well caught behind the wicket. His 44 was quite faultless.

JARDINE BARRACKED.

Jardine who was the next man in, received a mixed reception. After being greeted with cheers he was subjected to some good humoured barracking by volleys of stentorian outbursts such as "Give him bodyline" "What about Australia and Woodful" "What about Tarrant" being heard but Jardine did not stay long. After turning a full pitch to the leg boundary he gave an easy catch to mid-on and went back for four runs scored in three minutes.

Jardine did not appear to be sorry to be back in the pavilion. Barnett with a straight drive to the screen, then reached his chanceless century in 105 minutes, this score including 15 hits to the boundary and a six.

Human was out l-b-w. to Gunasekera off the last ball bowled before lunch. The score at lunch was 143 for six wickets.

On resumption the Tourists' innings was rounded off in surprisingly quick time by Brindley who took a wicket each in successive overs, his analysis after lunch being 4 wickets for 12 runs. Barnett was out l-b-w. for 116, which included 16 four's. Thereafter Town send sought vainly for a stable partner but Nichols disappointed him (being caught in the slips), and Clark and Marriott were quickly out.

The M.C.C. innings lasted altogether 230 minutes.

The Ceylonese again fared badly when they went in on their second innings at 2/50 p.m. find-

ing it difficult to cope with fast bowling. Clark was bumping and coming in on legside but Albert played him with great confidence. He scored sixteen out of twenty and then three wickets fell quickly. Clark taking two victims and Nichols one. Several incidents that took place showed that the Ceylonese crowd is more vocal than any in India, but there is no mistaking the fact of their keen interest in every aspect of game, and their good humour.

On resumption the Waldoek, Jayawickreme partnership was dissolved by Human, who proved immediately successful, when he was tried at 70. These two wickets falling at 1- and 78 respectively, and after Joseph had helped to take the score past the century, D. B. Gunasekera and Schockman were both out in the gridge's first over after lunch.

At this stage Joseph came to Ceylon's rescue. He hit 4, 4, 4, and two in one over from Human, then drove Langridge for 4, 4, 2 and one, off successive first two deliveries, were magnificently cut to the boundary. These strokes (all of which were soundest and kept the ball well down) gave Joseph his 50 in 43 minutes. This score was one of the fastest made against the M. C. C. being only excelled by Amarnath's first 50 at Bombay which included 11 fours. Joseph adopted Amarnath's methods, and was always correct in all he did. Jar-dine at the gully caught Dr. Gunasekera, off the last ball of the day, rolling over in taking a splendid catch.

CEYLON (FIRST INNINGS), 106

M. C. C.—1ST INNINGS.	
Bakewell c Jaya Sundra, b Krester	48
Levett l.b.w. b Brindley	14
Gregory b D.B. Gunasekera	2
Langridge c Shockman, b Jayawickreme	44
Barnett l.b.w. b Brindley	116
Nichols c D.B. Gunasekera, b Brindley	8
Clark c Jayasundara, b Brindley	4
Marriott c C.H. Gunasekera, b Brindley	9
Townsend (not out)	0
Jardine c Jayawickreme, b Joseph	4
Human l.b.w. b O.B. Gunasekera	15
Extras	8
Total	272

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—C. H. Gunasekera 4/116/0; Jayasundara 14/42/0; D.E. Krester 23/51/1; Brindley 15.43/40/5; D.B. Gunasekera 11/15/12; Jayawickreme 8/140/1 and Joseph 5/0/24/1.

CEYLON XI.

Albert, c Levett, b Nichols	16
L. D. S. Gunasekera, c Jardine, b Clark	4
Brindley, c Nichols, b Clark	2
Waldoek l-b-w, Human	20
Jayawickreme, b Human	21
Joseph, not out	62
D. B. Gunasekera, b Langridge	11
Schockman, b Langridge	9
Dr. Gunasekera, c Jardine, b Clark	17
Extras	3
Total (for 8)	165

With two wickets in hand Ceylon now require one run to tie with the M. C. C.'s first innings scores.

"AKASH-WANI"
आकाश-वाणी

Director: BHAL. G. FENDHARKAR.
 Photographer:—
 V. B. JOSHI

Featuring:—
 Miss LEELA
 Master VINAYAK,
 PHATAK, BABURAO,
 FENDHARKAR

KOLHAPUR CINETONE PRODUCTION

IT IS COMING ? ?

He Is Coming
 TO
 DELIGHT YOU WITH HIS
 MELODIOUS MUSIC
 and
 TO AWAKEN THE GOD
 IN YOUR SOUL!

G. S. DEVARE
 presents
 G. N. JOSHI.
 (Of H. M. Voice-fame)

in
 DIGVEER CINETONE'S
"SAINT TULSIDAS"
 Watch for the Date

MAJESTIC CINEMA

GOVINDRAV JOSHI, B.A., LL.B.
 AS "TULSIDAS."

Now you can see it again!
 THE PICTURE THAT BRINGS SUNSHINE AND HAPPINESS
 TO YOUR HOME!

7 SENSATIONAL SONG SUCCESSES 7 It is a delight to hear them again!

ALL SINGING AND TALKING AND DANCING TRIUMPH

SUNNY SIDE UP

with **JANET GAYNOR** and **CHARLES FAPPELL**

SUN BEAM CHORUS OF 100 GIRLS
 and that funny Swede EL BRENDAL, will tickle you to death, aided and abetted by vivacious MARJORIE WHITE and a host of others.

THE CARLTON TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
 SUN. MOR. SHOW AT 10 A.M.

What a Colourful Scheme—!!!
 They all were pleased to see and hear
 INDIA'S and PRABHAT'S
 1ST MUSICAL MARATHI MULTICOLOUR TALKIE

SAIRANDHREE

FEATURING
 MI. LEELA, Miss SHAKUNTALA
 Late Miss PRABHAVATI, Mr.
 NIMBALKAR, Mr. MANE,
 MASTER VINAYAK.

DELIGHTFUL MUSIC-
 HEART-RENDING DIALOGUE
 and above all
 the Bewitching Colours
 It's being shown in its
 2nd GLORIOUS WEEK
 at
KOHINOOR
 CINEMA, Dadar (B. B.)
 (The pet theatre of Bombay Suburbites)
 Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
 Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on
 Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE AND HEAR IT TO-NIGHT.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR SIDES
 FROM NOW
 as they may not split
 owing to the
 ever-reminding fun of those
 funsters—
PATIENCE COOPER
MASTER MOHAN
 SHORTLY COMING to the Town
 at
MINERVA TALKIES
 in
 Pioneer Films (Calcutta) produc-
 tions
 100 p.c. URDU MUSICAL
 COMEDY

Kismet-ka-Shekar
 Note it in your diary—
 Coming at
MINERVA TALKIES

AJANTA
 Releasing
 NEXT SATURDAY
 at
IMPERIAL CINEMA
VASAVADATTA

VASAVADATTA

You have read the famous
 historical drama "Swarna-vasav-
 datta". Now come and see it on
 the screen. See the glamorous
 Queen Vasavadatta making the
 greatest sacrifice possible for a
 human being to make. You will
 hear many tuneful songs, and see
 thrilling incidents.

There's a Full Star Caste with
BIBBO—Sohoni
PADMA SHIGRAM-TARABAI.
NAYAMPALLI, JAIRAJ BHUGO
ADVANI, SHAHZADI.

THE EXCELSIOR THREE SHOWS
 Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
 Also
 Sunday Morning at 0 a.m.

BUSTER CRABBE

In a New **EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS STORY**

"Tarzan the Fearless"

Swings into hot action from the opening shot
 of the first reel—and thunders on its blazing
 way... from daring action to nerve-tingling
 thrill... from gripping suspense to startling
 climax

"TARZAN THE FEARLESS"
 who walked like a man and talked with beasts
 Free List Entirely Suspended.

Successful Second Week!

SHARDA MOVIE-TONE'S MEHTA LUHAR PRODUCTION

VEERANGNA 2nd Week

Featuring: **PANNA**
 A Worth Seeing Historical Drama
 of Mewar
 TIME AS USUAL

KRISHNA CINEMA
 NEW CHARNI ROAD.

Miss SHIVARANI
 Miss GULAB,
 Mr. APTE,
 Mr. BHIM,
 Mr. NIZAM,
 Mr. AMRITLAL.

Commencing from
 Saturday 17th February

MADAN
 THEATRE'S—MUSICAL
 MASTERPIECE

Beautiful Miss **KAJJAN**
 again sings for you

A thrilling Urdu Drama that was
 once staged by Parsi Imperial
 Dramatic Co., now comes to the
 Screen—

Sakhi-Lootera

A Triumph of
 Melody and
 Mirth!

Come
 and
 See

with **PATIENCE COOPER,**
SORABJEE KERAVALA,
YOUSUF EFFENDI, ETC.

TIME: 5-15, 8 & 10-45—
 Fri, Sat, Sun & Holidays at
 3 o'clock

GLOBE-TALKIES
 SANDHURST ROAD.

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 Head Office: QUILON.

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		Tuticorin.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 10,00,000.
 Paid up Capital ... Rs. 3,44,739.
 Reserves ... Rs. 1,05,000.

C. P. MATTHEW, B.A.B.L.,
 Managing Director.

Have you visited the Stall No. 32

In INDIAN VILLAGE—H. O. H. FETE

If not, VISIT TO-DAY
 and try the products of

THE LILY BISCUIT Co., and THE LILY
CHEMICAL WORKS, CALCUTTA.

Branch: MANGALDAS MARKET BLDG., Opp. JUMMA
 MASJID, BOMBAY.

Sixth Week!
RADHA-MOHAN
 OR
NAND-KE-LALA
 A MAHALAXMI CINETONE'S
 SUPER PICTURE
 featuring
 Miss ZUBEIDA
 and
 Master MODAK
IMPERIAL CINEMA
 Time, 5-30, 8, 10-30.

MAN AGAINST BEAST
 in the screen's super sensation!

PALACE
 Near Byculla Station
 6-30 & 10 p.m.
 Sat Sun Thurs. 4 p.m. Matinee
 Sunday Morning Show 10-30 a.m.

Universal's Circus Thriller
THE BIG CAGE
 with
 CLYDE BEATTY

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Unemployment No More.—Here is
 a big pay job for every one with-
 out exception. Apply with two
 place stamp. Unemployment
 Works, P.O. Box 116, Delhi.
 (1936)

Wanted the following staff by a
 mill in the Punjab, (1) Blow
 Room Fitter, capable of erecting
 new machinery. Pay up to Rs. 75.
 (2) Card Room Fitter to erect
 and clothe new cards. Pay up to
 Rs. 90. (3) Ring Frame Fitter to
 erect new machinery. Pay up to
 Rs. 75. (4) Frame Fitter to erect
 Slubbers and Intermediate Fram-
 es. Pay Rs. 75. Permanent jobs
 for hard-working men. Apply
 with full details of previous expe-
 rience, to No. 7969, "Bombay
 Chronicle".

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Experienced Graduate (Mathe-
 matics, Physics), S. L., Persian
 Knowing Gujarati, Urdu, desires
 tuitions. Any Class. Good refer-
 ences. Apply Box No. 2014,
 "Bombay Chronicle".

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans given on security or good
 personal credit. Easy interest.
 Write Post Box 2213, Bombay 2.
 (1996).

VATICAN UPSET BY NAZI BOOK

Negotiations With Germany
 Suspended

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 16.
 Negotiations between the Vati-
 can and Germany for the com-
 pletion of the concordat signed
 last summer have been suspend-
 ed, and Herr Buttman, the
 Reich representative has return-
 ed to Germany.

It is understood that the Vati-
 can told him that under the pre-
 sent circumstances the negotia-
 tions could not lead to any con-
 clusions.

The suspensions follows the
 Pope's banning of the Nazi book.
 Vatican circles hope that Dr.
 Rosenberg, the author of the
 banned book will retract or be
 transferred to another post to
 enable the resumption of nego-
 tiations.

The main points hitherto un-
 settled are Herr Hitler's desire to
 reduce existing Catholic associa-
 tions, on grounds that some are
 partly political, and secondly Ba-
 den's attempts to suppress Catho-
 lic schools, and thirdly paganistic
 tendencies in Germany.—Reuter.

The Admiralty announces that
 Lieutenant His Royal Highness
 Prince George has been promoted
 to the rank of Commander in
 His Majesty's Fleet.

Prince George, who is 31, en-
 tered as a cadet in 1916 and pass-
 ed out of Dartmouth College in
 1920.

His subsequent advancement has
 followed the normal routine of
 service more closely than that of
 other Princes.

RELIGIOUS PROPAGANDA IN BARODA
 Maharaja Establishes
 New Department

(From A Correspondent.)
 BARODA, Feb. 12.
 H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar
 has evinced keen interest in the
 religious uplift of his subjects
 since his return from the Con-
 ference of World Fellowship of
 Faith, at Chicago, where he had
 the unique honour of presiding
 over the international and inter-
 religious deliberations. He has
 created the post of the Dharma-
 dhikari i.e. Commissioner of Re-
 ligion and appointed thereto Mr.
 M. F. Nadkarni, BA, LL.B. who
 worked as Suba for many years
 in all the districts of the State.
 Mr. Nadkarni works as the head
 of the Devasthan Department
 and, in addition, discharges the
 following new duties:—

- (1) Preparing suitable text-books
 in order to impart religious
 education to students.
- (2) Giving and organising lec-
 tures for spread of ration-
 al ideas about religion, reli-
 gious practices and social
 customs as well as compa-
 rative religion. These lec-
 tures are printed and their
 copies are sent to all the
 libraries of the State and
 read and explained to the
 villagers by the village
 school-masters.
- (3) Publishing easy essays and
 books on religious beliefs
 and usages for enlightening
 the minds of the public in
 general.
- (4) Translating and publishing
 books on religious rites and
 ceremonies together with
 explanatory and critical
 notes.

Mr. Nadkarni has delivered lec-
 tures on various religious and
 social subjects and organised se-
 ries of lectures on similar sub-
 jects in the different parts of the
 State. During His Highness' re-
 cent tour in the Navsari Dis-
 trict, he gave a public lecture at
 Navsari on "Worship of One God"
 in presence of His Highness and
 large number of people, with au-
 thorities from original scriptural
 texts, proving Unity of God be-
 hind all images.

A committee has been appoint-
 ed to prepare text-books for re-
 ligious education in schools and
 is carrying on correspondence
 with certain scholars for the
 purpose.

TRAFFIC IN SPURIOUS DRUGS
 Clever Gang At Work In
 Bombay Aided By
 "Zaripuranawalas"

Complaints received from sever-
 al well-known firms of manu-
 facturing chemists, both Indian
 and Foreign, regarding the ac-
 tivities in Bombay of a gang of
 persons dealing in spurious drugs
 and patent medicines are receiv-
 ing the close attention of the
 Bombay C.I.D.

The activities of this gang are
 described as harmful to the trade
 and dangerous to the users of
 such medicines.

All that the gang is engaged in
 doing is to collect empty bottles
 of well-known brands of patent
 medicines with the labels of the
 manufacturers intact, fill them up
 with spurious stuff, pack and
 seal them neatly and palm them
 off as genuine at prices consider-
 ably below the market rate.

This sort of deception, the ma-
 nufacturers claim, is being car-
 ried on in the city on a suffi-
 ciently grand scale to merit the
 attention of the police as well as
 the public.

The members of this gang, who
 are supposed to be mostly Gue-
 rat Hindu, are said to be in
 league with certain hawkers
 commonly known as "Zaripurana-
 walas" who so from door to
 door and purchase at fancy
 prices these empty bottles with
 unsold labels. After being
 packed in the manner indicated
 above they are resold to the pub-
 lic at reduced rates.

So far the complaints received
 relate to certain popular patent
 medicines, insecticides and cas-
 tor oils.

AROUND THE COURTS

The Coroner's jury returned a
 verdict of death due to pneumonia
 following burns received acci-
 dentally, at an inquest held on
 Chhapabal, an 8-year old Hin-
 du girl who was burnt while
 warning herself near a bon-fire
 at Dadar.

An accidental fall on Friday
 from the bathroom window of the
 second floor of Kamal Building
 proved fatal in the case of Char-
 les Lee Garner, a two-year old
 child living with his parents at
 Colaba. An inquest will be held
 shortly.

GOOD UNDERTONE WITH BETTER SPOT DEMAND

"Last season was undoubtedly one of the best the American cotton farmer has had for many reasons. As a result, cotton is being held strongly, and the basis is very high. The farmers, financially assisted by the Government, not only have been able to pay their way without the usual forced liquidation of cotton as soon as it is ginned but have a valuable and increasing option on cotton stocks held. Though there appears to be an abundance of cotton 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 bales are tied up under the 10 cent loan arrangement and

New York—Bombay:—Cross Rate 5.09 1/8
 Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A-Ma
 209—Liverpool May 6.34 Rs. 67 1/4
 Exchange 1/6
 Bombay—New York:—Broach A-Ma
 209—New York May 12.36 Rs. 61
 Cross Rate 5.09 1/8.

3	cent. 1901	102-
3	Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. ..	
3	Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948	
4	or later	75-
4	Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent.	
4	1931 or later	88-
4	Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent.	
4	1950/55	108-
4	Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	76-
4	War Loan 3-1/2 per cent.	
4	1952	102-
4	Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	

	Extra	Sur-fine	S. A.	Fine.	F. G.
M. G.:-					
Ben. U.	...	152	149	146	
Panjab	...	152	149	146	
Rajputana.	...	152	149	146	
Oor. No. 3	190	187	185	182	
C. P. No. 1	203	200	198	195	
C. P. No. 2	196	193	191	188	

Stock at Ports	3599000	4640000	Lowest 212 1/2; Closing 214 3/4.
16-2-34			Omra March Op. 177; Highest
Stock Interior Towns			Lowest 177; Closing 181.
16-2-34	1892000	2048000	Omra May Op. 178 1/4; High
Stock Liverpool			182 1/2; Closing 186 1/2.
16-2-34	1054000	893000	Bengal March Op. 126; Highest
Visa-S Supply			1 2 Lowest 126; Closing 130 1/2.
16-2-34	8238000	9487000	Bengal May Op. 140 3/2; Highest
Quantity in Sight			3/4; Lowest 140 1/2; Closing 143 1/2.
16-2-34	9818000	10612000	Bengal Juir Op. 144; Highest: 146
Quantity out of			Lowest: 144; Closing: 146.
Sight 16-2-34	8133000	7529000	Tei-Mandi for Branch A-May
			Tei-Mandi for Branch J-Apr. No

181
hes
1/2
18
10
2.
3 4
18
20

Latest Commercial News

SENSATIONAL RISE IN LOCAL SILVER

New York Cotton Prices
UnchangedFURTHER DECLINE IN
LONDON GOLDQuiet Tone In Wheat And
Linseed

BOMBAY, Feb. 17. On Saturday the sterling-dollar cross-rate closed at 5.09-1/2 and the sterling-franc cross-rate at 77.58. Fluctuations were small but the tendency was upward.

NEW YORK COTTON PRICES UNCHANGED

The New York cotton market opened steady but suddenly declined sharp on heavy liquidation. The closing price was unchanged at 12.36 and the tone was barely steady.

LONDON GOLD PRICES DECLINED FURTHER TO-DAY BUT SILVER WAS STEADY. The London gold prices declined further to-day but silver was steady. There was a sensational rise in the local silver prices in response to bullish news from America.

MODERATE BUSINESS IN GRAINS

Liverpool and Chicago wheat market ruled quiet. Argentine linseed ruled quietly steady. There was only moderate business.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK
COTTON PRICES

(May 1934.)	
New York, Feb. 17.	
Previous closing rate	12.36
To-day's opening rate	12.33
Difference	+0.03
To-day's closing rate	12.36
Difference	unchanged

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934.)	
Liverpool, Feb. 17.	
Previous closing rate	6.32
To-day's opening rate	6.37
Difference	+0.05
To-day's closing rate	6.38
Difference	+0.06

NEW YORK COTTON
MARKET

New York, Feb. 17. Except for a brief spell when the market registered sudden decline of 10 points perhaps due to the rush of sellers, the New York cotton market ruled within narrowest range throughout the session. In view of the quiet tendency in Liverpool and other markets there was very little activity and business was very much restricted.

Trading in May commenced at 12.39 i.e. 3 points higher than the previous closing and prices fluctuated within 5 points but suddenly due to liquidation values declined and May delivery was quoted at 12.26. Thereafter the market again improved on scattered buying and closed quiet and unchanged at 12.36.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 17. The following were the opening quotations:—
March (12.17/12.16) 12.27/12.25
May (12.37/12.37) 12.39/12.38
July (12.50/12.49) 12.57/12.56

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 17. The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.
American March (6.34) 6.41
American May (6.31) 6.38
Egyptian March (9.00) 9.10
Egyptian May (8.95) 9.05

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 17. 10-45 P.M.
As the New York cotton futures opened with a rise of 3 points Broach A/M improved to Rs. 211-8 but later it declined to Rs. 209-8 and then steadily recovered to Rs. 211-4 but closed at 210-6 at 10-45 as the New York closing cotton futures were unchanged.

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 17. Castor seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 25/13; Highest Rs. 26/3/6; Lowest Rs. 25/12/6; Closing Rs. 26.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 23/3/6; Lowest Rs. 22/14/4; Closing Rs. 23/3/6.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 24/9; Highest Rs. 24/11; Closing Rs. 24/9/6.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 17. Liverpool wheat opened quiet at 48-1/8 for March, 50-1/4 for May, 52-1/8 for July and 54 for September. There was a moderate demand.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, Feb. 17. Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 90-1/2 and July at 89, slightly lower than the previous closing. Demand, however, was not encouraging.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, Feb. 17. Chicago oats was slightly better with May at 37 and July at 36-1/8. The undertone was quiet.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, Feb. 17. Argentine linseed although quiet in tone was quoted at a higher rate than the previous closing, May option being 12.22.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb. 17. The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£225 3/4) closed.
Lead (£11 1/2) closed.
Iron (£65) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£36 1/2) closed.
Glasgow Iron 70.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1/4) 1-1 1/4.
Indian Pekoe higher (1-10) 1-10.
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10) 1-10 1/2.

JUTE.

First Market c.i.f. Continent
New Crop Feb./Mar. (£16 3/8)
£16 3/4 paid and value.
Dundee Feb (£18 1/2) unquoted.
Lightning Feb (£17 1/4) unquoted.

RUBBER.

Spot (5 1/32) 4 15/16 paid and buyers.
Jan./Mar. (5 1/8) 5 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay Feb./March (£11 7/16) £11 3/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Feb./March (£11 1/4) £11 1/4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Feb./Mar. (£9-7/16) £9 7/16 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Feb./Mar (£9 1/8) £9 1/8 sellers.

JUTE SHARES

VERY FIRM

Calcutta, Feb. 17. Jute shares ruled very firm and large volume of business was reported. In Coals the undertone continued steady but the volume of transactions reported was of a small scale. Teas remained steady. Miscellaneous showed no change. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—
Securities:—3 1/2 per cent. Paper 85/3.
Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1235.
Railways:—Hardwar Dehra Branch 110 small lot.
Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore ordy. 18; Dunbar ordy. 108; Elgin Mills ordy. 71; Kesoram ordy. 3/10.
Coals:—Amalgamated 14/4.
Jutes:—Anglo-India ordy. 370 small lot; Budge Budge ordy. 342 small lot; Champdany 144/8; Olive ordy. 29/6; Delta ordy. 367; Fort Gloster ordy. 558; Gouropore ordy. 394; Howrah ordy. 55; Hukimchand ordy. 11; Kamarkhatty ordy. 564 ex div.; Kankarnah 477 small lot; Kinnison ordy. 685/8; Lawdowne 153; Lawrence 500; Lothian 298-8; Nainhati 406/8 small lot; National ordy. 25; New Central ordy. 384; Orient 223/8; Presidency 6; Reliance ordy. 79; Standard ordy. 341; Union ordy. 462/8.
Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 9/8; Bengal Poteries 2/8 small lot; Indian Standard Wagon ordy. 49; Midnapore Zemindary 62.
Sugars:—Muree Brewery 165.
Teas:—Hattikhira 22/8; Tez-pore ordy. 9/12.—A. P.

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Teas:—Hattikhira 22/8; Tez-pore ordy. 9/12.—A. P.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 17. The local silver market opened steady at Rs. 56/4 and 60/8 for ready and Fagun delivery and eased slightly on quiet Shanghai advices but later improved to Rs. 57/12 and 62 on bullish New York advices. At this stage there was heavy profit-taking and the market declined, finally closing steady at Rs. 57 and 61/2.
Gold opened steady at Rs. 33/9 and 33/10 but declined on absence of buyers to Rs. 33/8 and 33/8 1/2 for ready and Fagun delivery.

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LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, Feb. 16. March 48-3/8d.
May 50-3/8d.
June 52-1/4d.

AVAILABLE RESOURCES INSUFFICIENT IN THE MONEY MARKET

TREASURY BILLS ALLOTTED AT 16sh. 6d.
Huge Amounts Of Gold Still Arriving In London

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Feb. 17. On the money market in the absence of any marked bill buying during the week to replenish supplies of the open market, the available resources were occasionally scarcely sufficient to meet requirements. Nevertheless, Treasury Bills were allotted at an average rate of 16sh. 6d. compared with 17sh. 6d.

America's continued appetite for gold was reflected in huge amounts still arriving in London from various countries, this week's total being about 36 million pound, of which 27 came from France.

On the Stock Exchange to-day the chief interest continued in Home Securities, but business in all departments was restricted owing to the end of the account.

INDIAN STERLING
LOAN

London, Feb. 17. The 3-1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £88-1/8

LONDON STOCK
EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 17. Preliminary arrangements for the settlement restricted business in industrials generally. Giltedged were very steady. The Stock Exchange markets were generally well supported.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£76 1/4)
£76 1/4.
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 3/4) £102 3/4.
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 1/8) £110 1/8.
4 per cent Funding Loan (£112-5/8) £112 5/8.
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 1/8) £102 1/8.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111-1/8) £111 1/8.

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (Dol. 13 1/8)
Dol. 13 1/8.
International Holding (Dol. 2 1/4)
Dol. 2 1/4.
Hydro-Electric (Dol. 8) Dol. 7-3/4.
Electric Music Insurance (24-0)
23-10 1/2.
Frimch John (33-6) 34-3.
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (32-10 1/2) 33/6.
Woolworth New Ordinary (92/9)
92-9.
Swadeshi Match (9/9) 9/7 1/2.
Dunlop Rubber (43-10 1/2) 44-4 1/2.
Uniliver Ordinary (23-10 1/2) 23/3.
Ford Motor (24-10 1/2) 24-9.
Cables and Wireless (10 3/4) 10 3/4.
British-American Tobacco (120/0)
119-4 1/2.
Cameras "A" (£8 3/8) £8 3/8.
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (120-1/2) 119-10 1/2.
P and O S N Co. Def (17-4 1/2)
17-4 1/2.
Distillers (85/0) 85/0.
Bradford Dyes (15/6) 15/3.
British Celenese (14/0) 13/9.
J and P Coats Ordinary (60/9)
61/0.
Courtaulds Ordinary (47/4 1/2) 47/3.
Fine Cotton Spinners (13/9) 13/9.
Wickers Ltd. Ordinary (9-10 1/2)
8-9.
Inter. Nickel (Dol. 23-1/8) Dol. 22 3/4.
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-3)
5-3.
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 17. Balas.
Khandesh 1,580
Central India 1,702
Bansi-Nugger 2,314
Hyderabad-Gaorani 602
Berar 2,572
Central Provinces 1,506
Dhollera 540
N. W. Provinces 88
Rajputana 505
Sind-Punjab 727
Broach 2,953
Compta-Dharwar 22
Total Cotton 15,471
Wheat 5,341
Linseed 5,928
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds 1,350
Gingellyseed 5,859
Poppyseed 286
Groundnuts 21,363
Castorseed 11,296
Rice 21,738
Myrabollams 2,936
Cottonseed 12,765
Gram 1,590
Jowar 1,282
Maize 6
Rajree 3,432
Coal 2,729

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 17.
B. C. Rate T T & D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T & D D 1/6 1/16
Feb.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 March
April.
Banks selling T T 1/6 May-June.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 Feb.
Mar.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 7/6 5/32 April
May.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 263 3/4
Banks selling T T 263 3/4
Banks buying T T 259 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 583 Nominal.
Banks buying D D 583 Nominal.
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 53 3/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 1/2
Banks buying 60 Days 78 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 104 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 94 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157
JAV—
Banks selling D D 56 5/8
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 96 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.09 16th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 3/4 17th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 9/32 17th inst.
London/Paris 77.81 16th inst.
London/Berlin 15.88 16th inst.
London/Italy 58.25 16th inst.
London/Berlin 12.07 16th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 16th inst.
London/New York 5.09 16th inst.
Amsterdam/London 7.61 1/2 16th inst.
Java/London 7.60 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold 46 17/5 15th inst. £6-16/4 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 3/16 15th inst.
20 5/16 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 1/4 16th inst.
20 3/8 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 45 9/16 15th inst.
46 3/16 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 1 p.c. 15th inst. 15/16 p.c. 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/8 p.c. 15th inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 16th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money—Call 2 p.c.
3 Mos. 1 3/4 p.c.
6 Mos 2 p.c.
Tone:—Easier.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

February 17.
Sumatra, Ferrara, Java.
Gierfel, Forks, Hamburg.
Serdino, Jones, Hull.
Ozarda, Davis, Calcutta.
Varela, Mooltan, Busrar.
Bandra, Dunbrook, Busrar.
Ellora, Beytanh, Karachi.
February 18.
Nizam, Williamson, Rangoon.
February 19.
Rajistan, Stafford, Marmagaoa.
February 17.
Steamer Gorjistan for Bilbow.
Steamer City of Birmingham for New York.
S.S. Sumatra:—The M Italiana steamer Sumatra, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Java, with a general cargo and sugar.
S.S. Gierfels:—The L. Edwards Ltd, steamer Gierfels, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.
S.S. Serbino:—The J F Coy's steamer Serbino arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hull with a general cargo.
S.S. Ozarda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Ozarda, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.
S.S. Varela:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Varela, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrar with a general cargo and passengers.
S.S. Bandra:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bandra, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrar with a general cargo and passengers.
S.S. Ellora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Ellora, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.
S.S. Nizam:—The T M Coy's steamer Nizam, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.
S.S. Rajistan:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Rajistan, will sail to-day for Marmagaoa, with ballast.

FUTURE OF
COTTON PRICES

Depends On Bankhead Bill

Messrs. Langley and Co., State:—According to a Reuter telegram received from Washington and issued this morning (16th February), "The 1934 cotton programme has finally been decided and according to an announcement made by the Farm Administration contracts have been signed to withdraw 12,150,482 acres from production." The planted acreage last year was 40,929,000 acres and the withdrawal of 12,150,482 would leave 28,778,518 acres as against the 25 million desired by the Government.

U. S. CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17. Representative Scrugham introduced in the House of Representatives a Bill requiring the Treasury to purchase at least twenty-five million ounces of silver each month for six months and ten million thereafter until a billion ounces are purchased or a sixteen to one ratio reached. Monthly purchases would be reduced to four million if the commodity price level exceeded that of January first.—Reuter.

SCOTTISH CUP

Results Of Third Round Matches

LONDON, Feb. 17. The following are the results of the matches played in Scottish Cup, Third Round:—
Aldon 6, Ross County 1.
Queen of South 3, Cowdenbeath 0.
Celtic 3, Falkirk 1.
Hibernian 0, Aberdeen 1.
Motherwell 5, Stirlingshire 0.
Rangers 0, Hearts 0.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY UNION

MATCHES

LONDON, Feb. 17. The following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day:—
Birkenhead Park vs. Sale (missing).
Blackheath 10, Cambridge University 11.
Bristol 17, London Scottish 5.
Devonport Services 11, U. S. Portsmouth 6.
Gloucester 35, Leicester 7.
London Welsh vs. London Irish (missing).
Northampton 6, Coventry 6.
Oxford University 9, Harlequins 3.
Richmond 8, Rosslyn Park 3.
Torquay Athletic 10, Plymouth Albion 3.
Army 14, Civil Service 5.
Bedford 10, Old Merchant Taylors 3.
Bradford 3, Huddersley 14.
Cardiff 7, Newport 0.
Edinburgh Wanderers 8, Glasgow Academicals 25.
Stewartonians 3, Watsonians 3.
—Reuter's Special.

F. A. CUP

Results Of Fifth Round Matches

LONDON, Feb. 17. The following are the results of the matches played in Football Association Cup, Fifth Round:—
Wednesday 2, Manchester City 2.
Birmingham 1, Leicester 2.
Preston 4, Northampton 0.
Liverpool 0, Bolton 3.
Stoke 3, Chelsea 1.
Swansea 0, Portsmouth 1.
Arsenal 1, Derby 0.
Tottenham 0, Oston Villa 1.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

RESULTS

LONDON, Feb. 17. The following are the results of the matches played in the League to-day:—
FIRST DIVISION.
Everton 1, Middlesborough 1.
West Bromwich 2, Wolverhampton 0.
SECOND DIVISION.
Bradford 4, Plymouth 1.
Barnley 3, Brantford 1.
Gillingham 1, Southampton 0.
Grimsby 1, West Ham 1.
Hull 0, Fulham 0.
Lincoln 2, Blackpool 2.
Millwall 1, Bradford City 1.
Notts County 1, Nottingham Forest 0.
Oldham vs. Bolton (unplayed).
Preston vs. Manchester United (unplayed).
Swansea vs. Port Vale (unplayed).
THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).
Aldershot 1, Swindon 2.
Brighton 1, Reading 1.
Bristol Rovers 3, Bournemouth 0.
Coventry 2, Watford 0.
Crystal Palace 3, Cardiff 2.
Gillingham 1, Exeter 1.
Luton 2, Clapton Orient 0.
Northampton vs. Bristol City (unplayed).
Queen's Park Rangers 2, Newport 1.
Southend 1, Charlton 0.
Torquay 1, Norwich 2.
THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).
Accrington 2, Hartlepool 2.
Chester 3, Carlisle 3.
Chesterfield 3, Mansfield 2.
Darlington 4, Southport 0.
Doncaster 3, Barrow 2.
Gateshead 0, Wrexham 3.
New Brighton 1, Tranmere 0.
Rochdale vs. Barnsley (unplayed).
Rotherham 3, Crewe 4.
Walsall 2, Halifax 0.
York City 2, Stock Port 2.
SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division).
Kilmarnock 2, Clyde 2.
Queen's Park 2, Dundee 4.
St. Johnstone 0, Ayr 2.—Reuter's Special.

LAWN TENNIS TESTS

Britain Beats Australia In Final (Fifth) Game

(Special Cable).
PERTH, Feb. 17. Great Britain beat Australia by seven matches to five in the fifth and final lawn tennis test. Australia had won the previous four.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY:

Hindu: Fagan Shud 5, 1990.
Muslim: Jilkad 3, 1352.
Parsi: Shehrevat 15, 1303.
Sunrise: 7h. 5m.
Sunset: 6h. 40m.
Hightide: 2-22; 15.09.
Lowtide: 8-50; 20-51.

Western India Lawn Tennis Championships, Queen's Road Courts, 4-15 p.m.

"Help Our Hospitals" Fete and Exhibition, Esplanade Maidan, open between 5 p.m. and 1 a.m.

MONDAY, February 19.

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Western India Lawn Tennis Championships, Queen's Road Courts, 4-15 p.m.

"Help Our Hospitals" Fete and Exhibition, Esplanade Maidan, open between 5 p.m. and 1 a.m.

TUESDAY, February 20.

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
"Help Our Hospitals" Fete and Exhibition, Esplanade Maidan, open between 5 p.m. and 1 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 21.

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
"Help Our Hospitals" Fete and Exhibition, Esplanade Maidan, open between 5 p.m. and 1 a.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

MARRIAGE.

POWAR—PANDIT: On 16th February, 1934, at Naik Building, Girgaum, Bombay, Pratarao, son of Luxmanrao Powar, of Veraval, to Manjulabai, daughter of Keshavrao Pandit of Rajkot.

LECTURE ON SOCIALISM:—To-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Arya Samaj Hall, Girgaum Back Road. Pandit Maharanishanker Sharma will deliver a public lecture on Vedic Socialism v. Western Socialism.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ:—Mr. D. G. Vaidya will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) in Marathi at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS:—"Fate and Free Will" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

CONCERT AT VICTORIA GARDENS:—A concert of Indian music organized by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the Victoria Gardens, Byculla, to-day (Sunday) from 5 to 7 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. Khadim Hussain.

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD:—The annual athletic sports for the Bene-Israel Public, organised by the Israelite Brotherhood and fixed for to-day (Sunday) have been postponed.

BAND AT CHOWPATY BANDSTAND:—The Band of the 1st Bn. the Great Indian Peninsula Rly. Regiment A.F. (I) will play at the Chowpaty Bandstand to-day (Sunday) from 5-45 to 7-45 p.m. (S.T.).

N. G. SANGRAHA:—Under the auspices of the Narendra Grantha Sangraha, Dadar, the 72nd Birthday Anniversary of Swami Vivekananda and the 4th anniversary of the Institution will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in Dhuru Hall under the presidency of Mr. M. N. Talpada, when Mr. D. S. Babrekar, Advocate, Mr. P. B. Kulkarni of "Nawakal" and Mrs. Avantikaal Gokhale will speak on the Life and Work of Swamiji.

DRAMA IN AID OF RELIEF FUND

In aid of earthquake have relief, the Mysore Association, Bombay (Dramatic Branch), will stage "Ramdas" at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. Proceeds will be sent to the Mayor's Fund. The rates are Rs. 3; Rs. 2 Re. 1 and As. 8.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay Free Public Lecture

"FATE AND FREE WILL"

How can the will be developed? By what process does fate bind us? Sunday February 18th, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

No Fees No Collections.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

Excelsior:—"Tarzan the Fearless."

Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day, Sunday at 4 p.m.

Sunday morning at 10 a.m. Regal:—"Penthouse." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day, Sunday at 4 p.m.

Capitol:—"Karma." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day, Sunday at 4 p.m.

Carlton:—"Sunnyside Up." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day, Sunday at 4 p.m.

Pathe:—"Too Much Harmony." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

Sunday morning show, 10 a.m. Wellington:—"Bitter Tea of General Yen." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day, Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

West End:—"Veer Sabruvahan." Time as usual. Matinee to-day, Sunday at 3 p.m.

Globe:—"Sakhi Lootera." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day, Sunday at 3 p.m.

Roxy:—"Home Sweet Home." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day, Sunday at 4 p.m.

Krishna:—"Veerangna." Time as usual.

Palace:—"The Big Cage." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day, Sunday at 4 p.m.

Imperial:—"Radha Mohan or Nand-ke-Lala." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Majestic:—"Sulochana" or "Temple Bells." Time as usual.

Kohinoor:—"Sairandree." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day, Sunday at 2-30 p.m.

Minerva:—"Veena-Vell." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day, Sunday at 3 p.m.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. A summary of the week's news.

7-45 p.m. A religious service: address by Rev. Pat McCormick, D.S.O.

8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Sydney Baynes' Light Orchestra.

9-30 p.m. A recital by Vladimir Rosing (tenor).

10 p.m. The Boyd Neel String Orchestra.

11 p.m. A summary of the week's news.

11-15 p.m. Organ music (gramophone records).

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10 a.m. Time Signal and Commercial Bulletin followed by Hiralal Barodekar in classical and light Indian music.

11-30 a.m. Taj Mahal Hotel Orchestra.

1 p.m. Close down.

6 p.m. Station Orchestra.

7-30 p.m. Saraswati with Majid Khan in classical and light Indian music.

9 p.m. News in Hindi.

9-10 p.m. Weather report and News Bulletin in English.

9-20 p.m. Studio Service.

10 p.m. Close down.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES:—Swamy Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Math, Khar, will conduct the weekly public class at the Ashram, Khar, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

BUDDHA SOCIETY:—There will be a public lecture in the "Anand Vihara" Nair Hospital Compound, by Prof. S. V. Phadnis, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.). The subject is "Night and the Four Noble Truths."

DADAR AMATEUR ATHLETIC CLUB:—At 10 o'clock show of the Karlekar's Grand Circus to-day, the Proprietor of the Dadar Amateur Athletic Club will present to Professor Sankar Rao and two other members of his troupe a Medal each in appreciation of their keen interest in the Club.

DAHIMA BRAHMIN'S MEETING:—A public meeting of Dahima Brahmins residing in Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. in the Medical Hall of Dr. O. N. Oza, above Barton Opticians, Kalbadevi Road, for the relief of earthquake stricken in Behar.

SARATWAT BRAHMIN SAMAJ:—Jivba Dada Baxi Anniversary will be celebrated in the Saratwat Brahmin Samaj Hall, 254 Charni Road, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. when Mr. G. R. Naik will speak on the Jivba Dada's Life and Work.

NAGPADA RAID & ARRESTS

Five Persons Taken Into Custody Including Woman For Alleged Theft

A complete set of safe breaking implements including oxy-acetylene apparatus with rubber tubes and petromax lamps and some property was seized by the police when they raided a room in Nagpada on Friday.

Following the raid the police arrested five persons including a woman.

SEQUEL TO THEFT CASES.

The raid and arrests were made in connection with a number of house-breaking and theft cases reported in the locality.

The police are on the track of owner of the room, Aziz Bashir.

Bashir Ahamed and the four other arrested persons were put up before Mr. G. R. Khairaz at the Mazagaon Police Court and remanded to custody till March 3 pending the arrest of the absconding man.

KARMA RELEASED IN LAHORE

Royal Reception to Devika Rani

"Karma" which is now running for the second week in Bombay, is also simultaneously released at Lahore from where the following telegram has been received:—

"Grand opening. Thousands refused admission. Governor and ministers present. Star accorded great reception."

Bombay Bar Members Send Rs. 1,811

Sgt. Bhulabhai Desai has sent a cheque for Rs. 1,811 to Babu Rajendra Prasad for the Central Earthquake Relief Fund.

This sum was subscribed by the following members of the Bombay Bar:—

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai Rs. 1,000; Mr. M. C. Setalvad Rs. 500; Mr. M. V. Desai Rs. 100; Mr. N. H. Bhagwati Rs. 100; Mr. M. C. Chagla Rs. 25; Mr. D. B. Desai Rs. 51; Mr. S. R. Tendolkar Rs. 25; and Mr. Purshottam Tricumbdas Rs. 10, making a total of Rs. 1,811.

POSTAL NOTICES:—Super-subscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Kidderpore" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12-30 p.m. on Monday, the 19th inst.

Mails for Colombo and Australia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

HINDI SCHOOL:—Under the auspices of the above School there will be a public meeting at Napoo Hall to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.). Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside. Certificates and prizes for the successful candidates at the Hindi Examinations held in September last will be distributed. Special accommodation will be provided for ladies.

SHRI GUJARAT MANDAL:—A joint meeting of old members and sympathisers of the Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the hall of Gujarati Hindu Street Mandal, Girgaum Back Road.

SUPPORT TO RENT RESTRICTION BILL

Under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Association a public meeting of the tenants of Bombay will be held in the Hall of the Democratic Swaraj Party, Nene Building, (opposite Albiess Baug), New Charni Road, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to support Mr. Bakhale's Rent Restriction Bill and to protect against the increased taxation. It will be presided over by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.

FOONA S. S. SOCIETIES:—The Poona Seva Sadan Society's Dadar Branch will celebrate the Fifth Anniversary celebration and the opening ceremony of the Swadeshi Exhibition, to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. in the Chhabildas Lalubhai High School, Dadar, when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

CHESS PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Bombay Central Chess Association will hold the chess prize distribution to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the King George English School, Hindoo Colony, near Tilak Bridge, Dadar, when Sir Lalubhai Samaldas will preside and distribute prizes.



Shrimati Krishnabai Wagh, Senior Lady Investigator, Government Labour Office, Bombay, left for London on the 5th inst. for further studies in Social Science and Labour at the London School of Economics. She will be in the West for one year, visiting the various European countries and studying labour conditions there.

2 YEARS R. I. FOR KALELKAR

Sentenced Under Section 14 Of Bombay Special Emergency Powers Act

(From Our Correspondent.) AHMEDABAD, Feb. 17.

The case against Kaka Kalelkar who was arrested yesterday for disobeying an order asking him to leave the limits of Ahmedabad City and District commenced to-day.

He was sentenced to two years' rigorous and B Class, under Sec. 14 of the Bombay Special Emergency Powers Act by the City Magistrate Shaikh Kalelkar.

The accused declined to participate in the proceedings.

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION

To Be Held In Bombay In April

Mr. Dhirajlal Modi, Jt. Hon. Secretary Bombay Swadeshi League writes:—

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Swadeshi League and the All-India Spinners' Association, an All-India Khadi Exhibition will be held in Bombay from April 28, to May 13.

The variety of Khadi produced in various parts of the country will be exhibited in the exhibition. It is also proposed to have demonstrations of how Khadi is manufactured at the exhibition.

The exhibition will have a special section for Khadi produced in Bihar and at the special stalls erected in the exhibition, arrangements will be made to sell Bihar Khadi; the main object in doing this is to assist the reorganisation of weavers and spinners in Bihar District. It is decided by the Committee to send all the proceeds of the exhibition to the Bihar Earthquake Relief Committee.

All those interested in the manufacture of Khadi and all those who wish to send their exhibits to the exhibition or wish to have stalls for sale of Khadi are requested to write to Mr. Dhirajlal Modi, Joint Hon. Secretary, Bombay Swadeshi League, 196 D Gaiwadi, Girgaum, Bombay No. 4 or to Mr. Vitalkadas Jeraani Khadi, Bhandar, Kalbadevi Road for further information in this connection.

STAMPEDE IN BAR LIBRARY

Old Pleader Trampled Down By Panic Stricken People

PATNA, February 17.

A stampede was caused in the Bar Library of the Civil Court, Patna by the thud caused on account of the fall of a heavy beam dismantled by the labourers.

fall of the beam has damaged furniture and caused injuries to several lawyers who were present there.

In their rush to escape from the Library an old pleader was trampled down by the panic stricken people. The old man was rushed to the hospital where he was found to be very grievously hurt.—United Press.

Lucknow. — Shams-ul-Ulama Khan Bahadur Maulana Shah Abdulkhair Saheb of Ghazipur, a renowned religious leader of Muslim India, died in Lucknow on Saturday morning. He was the chief priest of the Gwalior Royal family. The body was taken for burial to Ghazipur.

FRAUD ON RLY. COMPANY

600 Cases Disposed Of By Thana Magistrate During Past Year

(From Our Correspondent.) THANA, Feb. 17.

The Court of the City Magistrate of Thana has been daily receiving lots of cases of persons travelling without tickets and defrauding the G. I. P. Railway administration by impersonation and several ingenious ways.

According to the statement submitted for the year ending December 31, 1933 over 600 railway cases were disposed of by the Magistrate.

Yesterday Inderdeo Punl, a milkman in the employ of one Bholanath Shivdulari was hauled up before the City Magistrate on charges under Sections 112 and 116 of the Indian Railways Act for fraudulently travelling without proper pass or ticket and for wilfully altering the pass so as to render the date illegible.

HEARING POSTPONED.

The Station Master, Thana, who has lodged the complaint, alleges that Inderdeo travelled by down Kalyan electric train yesterday morning. When the accused alighted from the train at about 6-45 he is alleged to have shown a season ticket (which is produced in the Court) having alterations in the figure of the month. The season ticket which had expired on the previous day was made to end till 15-3-34. However, the rubber mark "a" was overlooked by the accused.

The maximum punishment for the first charge is Rs. 100 fine, while for the second Rs. 50.

The Magistrate has fixed February 20 for hearing the case.

LANCASHIRE AND JAPAN.

The Indo-Japanese Agreement and the Lees-Mody Pact should, therefore, be judged from the point of view whether they are in any way likely to help the cause of Indian textile industry.

The competitors of this industry of India are Lancashire and Japan, and most of the recent troubles of the textile industry owe their origin to this competition.

At a time when the industry is passing through a period of severe depression, any measure calculated to encourage imports from these competing centres is bound to affect the local industry adversely. The lowering of the duty on Japanese imports from 75 to 50 per cent, and the removal of surcharge on British cotton piecegoods constitute a flagrant breach of the policy of discriminating protection which the Government of India have adopted.

WHY ENCOURAGE FOREIGN IMPORTS?

Whereas the industry would require a more thorough-going and comprehensive scheme of protection in order that the industry can be self-sufficient, even the moderate requirements of the existing policy of Government are not met by this new agreement, which has been recently made.

No case at the same time has been made out why the revenue of India should suffer at this juncture when we are faced with deficits and large taxation in order to give encouragement to foreign imports of cotton piecegoods.

The only outward justification that has been given in this connection is the supposed interest of the Indian grower of cotton. It has been alleged that the Indian farmer has been in serious difficulties, on account of the low prices of cotton, and that ways

THESE PIECEMEAL STEPS!

We have seen in recent years several efforts made by authorities either in the form of the Ottawa Trade Agreements or in the form of these recent agreements to tinker with the economic organisation of this country, not with a definite aim to advance the Indian economic interests, but obviously with a view to placate certain alien interests. Instead of pushing forward a more comprehensive economic policy for this country, these piecemeal steps are likely to retard our progress and we do not know in what direction we may find ourselves committed by such actions.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY.

It is, therefore, high time to very halt and to decide upon a national economic policy in the light of which our industrial and fiscal measures may be taken instead of drifting in the manner we are now doing.

These agreements are the more surprising in view of the consistent policy adopted by every civilised country in the world of industrial self-sufficiency.

THREE KABULIS ARRESTED For Alleged Murder Of 55-Year Old Tailor.

CAWNPORE, February 17.

Nazir Khan, Minde Khan and Kundalkhan, three Kabulis have been arrested by Mr. Athar Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police, Thana Anwarjung, in connection with the alleged murder of a 55-year-old tailor named Amjadali.

It is learnt that the tailor owed them some money. So they took him to their residence in Purwa Hiran and there, it is alleged, after giving him a severe beating threw him down on the road from the balcony, resulting in his instantaneous death.

Immediately on receipt of the news, the Sub-Inspector of Police raided the place with a large posse of police and arrested the three accused.—United Press.

MORE MEN REQUIRED FOR RURAL WORK

(From Our Special Correspondent.) SAMASTIPUR, February 17.

The Darbhanga branch of the Bihar Central Relief Committee has gratefully received Rs. 200 from the representative of Cloth and sugar merchants of Nagpur City (C. P.) through Dr. N. S. Hardikar, for constructing huts for earthquake affected people of Warisnagar Thana. Some sales of cloth are also expected soon from the same quarter for the affected people.

Some energetic youngmen of C. P. are working in the rural areas of Darbhanga but more such youngmen are required here.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will decrease in and near the Punjab Kumaon Hills and scattered thundershowers will occur in the East, United Provinces, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Bengal and Assam.—A.P.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Brabourne visited Alibag on Friday returning the same evening.

TINKERING WITH INDIAN ECONOMIC INTERESTS

Stop These Trade Pacts Which Retard Country's Progress Says Swadeshi Sangh

The following statement has been issued by the All-India Swadeshi Sangh:—

The All-India Swadeshi Sangh stands for the policy of economic self-sufficiency, particularly in those commodities where India is in a position to supply her own needs, because of the natural advantage in the form of abundant raw supplies, cheap labour and a wide market.

The application of this policy to the textile industry is not only most urgent, but is also most practicable from the point of view of all the interests concerned.

LANCASHIRE AND JAPAN.

The Indo-Japanese Agreement and the Lees-Mody Pact should, therefore, be judged from the point of view whether they are in any way likely to help the cause of Indian textile industry.

The competitors of this industry of India are Lancashire and Japan, and most of the recent troubles of the textile industry owe their origin to this competition.

At a time when the industry is passing through a period of severe depression, any measure calculated to encourage imports from these competing centres is bound to affect the local industry adversely. The lowering of the duty on Japanese imports from 75 to 50 per cent, and the removal of surcharge on British cotton piecegoods constitute a flagrant breach of the policy of discriminating protection which the Government of India have adopted.

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CITY OF CANVAS OVERNIGHT

Gwalior "En Fete" For Forthcoming Marriage Of Princess Kamala

GWALIOR, February 15.

Preparations on a grand scale to celebrate the marriage of Princess Kamala Raja Scindia with Shrimant Raja Sahib Bhole of Akalkot on 23rd February have almost been completed and a City of Canvas has arisen in the vast garden of Jahilias Palace, the residence of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia. For the bride-groom and his party the magnificent bungalow "Bali Hooley" has been reserved and another City of Canvas has sprung up as if within a night in the precincts of its beautiful grounds.

Many ruling Princes are expected. Their Highness the Maharaja and the Maharani of Baroda and their Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Datia, Dholpur, Sawantwadi, Sangli and the Nawabs of Bhopal, Kurwai and Rampur have already signified their consent to be present at the wedding.

His Excellency Sir Malcolm and Lady Hailey and many other distinguished European guests are arriving and the spacio and beautiful Grand Hotel has been specially decorated for the occasion and reserved for their stay. The celebration started yesterday with a procession taking an image of the family deity of the Scindias.—United Press.

Outsiders Prevail Again At Mahaluxmi STAR OF ITALY WINS C. N. WADIA GOLD CUP

Kolhapur Stable In Luck After Lean Time

(From Our Racing Correspondent)
(By Telephone)

A large crowd found the racing at Mahaluxmi interesting, but unprofitable on Saturday. Outsiders dominated the proceedings in seven events out of ten, and some of the results absolutely baffled students of form.

The ungainly size of the fields were, to a great extent, responsible for many of the surprises. Several well-fancied competitors were badly drawn, and in the scramble for positions, suffered much with the result that they could not give of their best.

It was pleasing to see the Kolhapur colours to the fore for once in a way. Although the public did not benefit by the success of Four Kings and Grand Wazir, they nevertheless welcomed the change in the fortunes of this powerful stable which has experienced a lean time.

WASTE OF MONEY.
The W. I. C. can ill afford to fritter away valuable stake money in these hard days, and unless they alter the conditions of terms races, they will forfeit the sympathy of those who have the welfare of this sport at heart. The C. N. Wadia Gold Cup proved to be a fiasco as only four runners turned out to compete for a trophy valued at Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 18,500 in prize-money. Star of Italy went through the formality of winning this event from Ethics, who must be well nigh sick of racing.

GRAND WAZIR WINS.
Eighteen candidates went to the post in the Wellington Plate of 1 mile. Costaki Pasha monopolised the betting but never flattered his supporters at any stage of the race. Dillon broke a leather and was always at a disadvantage thereafter. Garcon looked likely to win in the straight until Grand Wazir drew out to beat him on the post. This was a remarkable performance because the Kolhapur gelding was trailing the field for three parts of the journey.

The defeat of Cardsharp in Div. I of the Colaba Cup, was as bad as an earthquake shock for backers. The Viceroy's gelding looked a picture in the paddock, and went out a hot favourite. Invercarnie outstayed the son of Colorado in the final run home after running last most of the way.

THRILLING FINISH.
A thrilling finish was witnessed in the Colaba Cup (Div. II) between Four Kings, Golden Cross and Glen Gowan, the proverbial sheet covering the three horses.

Yawir Awar accomplished his best performance in winning the Cumballa Plate (Div. I) with 10st. 0lb. in the saddle. White Flower and Iraq Gift troubled the favourite near home, and the last-named might have beaten his stablemate, but for swerving near the post.

Bucantaur won the Randwick Plate of 1-1/2 miles in slow timing from Prince Khan. Mrs. Musry's gelding led from end to end, and just lashed out to win by a neck. Inducement who finished a close third, must win a race ere long.

Bismark II let down a huge following in the Combermere Plate. Drawn on the extreme outside, Walker forced the favourite to the front, but he petered out when the race took a serious turn. Grecian, who was neglected and Sabrino fought out the finish with Fairford far away third.

The two divisions of the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Plate were won fairly easily by Tair Al Iraq and Banco. The former defied a penalty and won from pillar to post. Blyth knows Banco very well and the horse goes best for him. So little must have been thought of the grey's chances that he paid Rs. 673/8 for win on the first Tote. Shogat Aziz, who finished third, attempted to savage another horse in the straight, otherwise she might have won outright.

Young Billy Evans was unlucky to be beaten on Burgess in the Cumballa Plate (Div. II). Mr. Gem's sprinter was hampered on the rails and just failed to overhaul Mansfield.

1st Race (2-0 p. m.)

THE CUMBALLA PLATE.—(Div. II.) Distance—6 furlongs. Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs.

750; third, Rs. 500.
A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.
Mr. Haji Rajub's MANSFIELD 8-4 Jones 1
Mr. Gem's BURGESS 8-11 Evans 2
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's AL GHAZI 7-13 Selby 3
Mr. Eve's ANCHOR 9-4, Brace 4
Not Run.—Khalil Beg (9-4); Young Chayna (7-12) and Molly King (7-7).

Won by short head, head, and 1 length.
Time:—1min. 22-3/5secs.

The Race.—After much delay at the starting gate they were sent away to a good start Redcar being left. Kayid Saud showed the way to Mansfield and Nassib al Zaman. At the turn Nassib al Zaman retired leaving Mansfield to fight out the issue with Kayid Saud Burgess and Al Ghazi. Mansfield won an exciting race by a short head.

1st tote paid Rs. 388 for win, Rs. 88; Rs. 18; and Rs. 41-8 for places.
2nd tote paid Rs. 284 for win, and Rs. 56-8; Rs. 10 and Rs. 18-8 for places.
Favourite.—Burgess.
Winner trained by D. D. Ghista.

2nd Race (2-30 p. m.)

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE.—(Div. II.) Distance.—1 mile, 1 furlong. Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.
Mr. F. H. Mehta's BANCO, 8-6 Blyth 1
Mr. Hussein Alwan's KARAM ALLAH 9-4, Evans 2
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's SHOGAT AZIZ 8-4, Brace 3
Mr. Aziz Mahomed's SAMRA LAYALI 8-12 Marrable 4
Not Run.—Anchor (9-0); Mahdhi (8-3).
Won by 1 length; short head and 1-1/2 lengths.

Time:—2mins. 9secs.
The Race.—Vita was left Karam Allah was slowly away when Mu'ayad showed the way to Misyer, Banoo and Goolat Nearing the four furlong post Karam Allah moved up and Banco went to the front. Although challenged by Karam Allah and Shogat Aziz, Banco won comfortably by a length.

1st tote paid Rs. 673-8 for win, and Rs. 145-8; Rs. 51; and Rs. 40.
2nd tote paid Rs. 254-8 for win and Rs. 65; Rs. 25; and Rs. 19-8 for places.
Favourite.—Goolat.
Winner trained by O. Rantall.

3rd Race (3-0 p. m.)

THE COMBERMERE PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs. Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.
Mr. Eve's GRECIAN 7-1 Graham 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's SABRINO 9-2 Gethin 2
Mr. Kelso's FAIRFORD 8-9 Harding 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's FORMER 7-7 McCarthy 4
Not Run.—Heyday (8-10); Dark Sun (8-9); Golden Trail (7-12).
Won by 3/4 length; 3 lengths and head.

Time:—1min. 14-2/5secs.
The Race.—Former and Bismack II were quickly away followed by sweetie, Cavern and Grecian. In the straight Grecian came through and resisting a strong challenge from Sabrino and Fairford won comfortably.
1st tote paid Rs. 124-8 for win, and Rs. 105; Rs. 169-8 and Rs. 53-8 for places.
2nd tote paid Rs. 66 for win, and Rs. 71; Rs. 79; and Rs. 27 for places.
Favourite.—Bismack II.
Winner trained by C. Jennings.

4th Race (3-30 p. m.)

THE RANDWICK PLATE.—Distance.—1-1/2 miles. Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750.

A Handicap for All Horses.
Mrs. L. Musry's BUCENTAUR 8-1 Northmore 1
Mr. Kelso's PRINCE KHAN 7-0 Raffaele 2
H. H. Nawab of Bhopal's IN-

DUCEMENT 7-4 McCarthy 3
The Chief of Bajana's GREEK BURN 8-1 Stokes 4
Not Run.—Tohunga (8-7); Signifier (7-11) and Financier (7-2).
Won by neck; head; and neck.
Time:—2mins. 45-3/5secs.

The Race.—Lis was slowly away Bucantaur led from Prince Khan and Essexbrook. In the last mile Bucantaur forged ahead and was challenged by Prince Khan and Inducement, but lashed out to win by a neck.

1st tote paid Rs. 44-8 for win, and Rs. 19-8; Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 27-8 for places.
2nd tote paid Rs. 21-8 for win, and Rs. 9-8; Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 13 for places.
Favourite.—Greek Burn.
Winner trained by J. E. Malone.

5th Race (4-0 p. m.)

THE C. N. WADIA GOLD CUP.—Distance.—1-1/2 miles. A Gold Cup value Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 18,500 from the fund. Winner, the Gold Cup and Rs. 12,500; second, Rs. 4,000; third, Rs. 2,000.

For Horses 3 years old and upwards. W. A. reduced 3 lbs.
Mr. Eve's STAR OF ITALY 9-3 C. Hoyt 1
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's ETHICS 9-0 Jones 2
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's HIGHERNESS 8-1 Selby 3
Not Run.—Corey (8-6).
Won by 1 length; 1/2 length and 2-1/2 lengths.

Time:—2mins. 42-3/5secs.
The Race.—Star of Italy went to the front followed by Bray Beau, Highness and Ethics. There was no change in this order till they reached the second furlong post where Ethics, Star of Italy, and Bray Beau entered the straight to gether. Star of Italy won in a canter from Ethics.

1st tote paid Rs. 24-8 for win, and Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 13 for places.
2nd tote paid Rs. 11-8 for win, and Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 7 for places.
Favourite.—Star of Italy.
Winner trained by A. Hoyt.

6th Race (4-30 p. m.)

THE CUMBALLA PLATE.—(Div. I.) Distance—6 furlongs. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.
Mr. Byramjee Rustumjee Jur's YAWIR AWAR 10-0 Dillon 1
Mr. Shantidas Askurian's WHITE FLOWER 7-5 Rafael 2
Mr. Byramji Rustumji Jnr's IRAQ GIFT 7-9, McCarthy 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's QUEEN SINGER 7-3, Stokes 4
All ran.
Won by 3/4 length; 1/2 length and 1/2L.
Time:—1-22 3/5secs.

The Race.—Yawir Awar went out first followed by Queen Singer, White Flower and El Faras. Yawir Awar looked an easy winner but White Flower and Iraq Gift came with a strong run to finish close up.
1st tote paid Rs. 30-8 for win and Rs. 25; Rs. 47 and Rs. 55 for places.
2nd tote paid Rs. 14-8 for win and Rs. 14; Rs. 22 and Rs. 24 for places.
Favourite.—Yawir Awar.
Trainer Mr. Byramjee Rustumjee (Jur.)

7th Race (5-0 p. m.)

THE COLABA CUP.—(Div. II.) Distance.—1 mile. A Cup value Rs. 750, or in specie at the option of the winner and Rs. 10,000 from the fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 7,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's INVERCARNIE 8/3, Selby 1
H. E. the Viceroy's CARDSHARP 8/7, Walker 2
Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan & Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's IRAN 7/7, Stokes 3
Messrs. S. C. Ghosh and Darbari Lal's Tohunga 8/0, Burn 4
Not run: Ballylunch.
Favourite: Cardsharp.
Won by 1-1/2 lengths, 1 length and neck.

Distance 1 mile.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's FOUR KINGS 7/6, Stokes 1
Capt. O'Hara and Major Foster's GOLDEN CROSS 8/2, Lowrey 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's GLEN GOWAN 7/8, Evans 3
Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's Ternlet 8/6, Blyth 4
All ran.
Favourite: Golden Cross.
Won by short head, short head and 1-1/2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 40-2/5secs.
First Tote paid win Rs. 484; Places Rs. 122-8, Rs. 31, Rs. 74-8.
Second Tote paid win Rs. 182-8; Places Rs. 60-8, Rs. 14, Rs. 37-8.
THE RACE.—Golden Cross took charge from flag-pole pursued by Zorawar, Galloping Major and Rooz. Follow Me began slowly. Below the distance Four Kings joined the leader and Glen Gowan also moved up. A fine race home saw Four Kings prevail by a short margin. Golden Cross holding Glen Gowan for second place.

8th Race (5-30 p. m.)

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance.—1 mile. Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,500; third, Rs. 1,500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's GRAND WAZIR 7/12, Doble 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's GARCON 7/5, Burn 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's SPINNER'S COTTAGE 8/2, Selby 3
Major General Nawab Khusrung's El Draque 7/12, Walker 4
All ran.
Favourite: Costaki Pasha.
Won by head, 1/2 length and 2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 41-2/5secs.
First Tote paid win Rs. 119/8; Places Rs. 111/8, Rs. 116/8, Rs. 65.
Second Tote paid win Rs. 50/8; Places Rs. 55/8, Rs. 53, Rs. 32/8.
THE RACE.—Garcon went ahead early. Then came Wall Street and Lochmore. Grand Wazir left the gate slowly. From the six Wall Street was in front with the others in much the same order. Garcon looked a winner until challenged by Grand Wazir, who came up very strong at the finish to win by a head. Spinner's Cottage secured a third place.

1st tote paid Rs. 24-8 for win, and Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 13 for places.
2nd tote paid Rs. 11-8 for win, and Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 7 for places.
Favourite.—Star of Italy.
Winner trained by A. Hoyt.

9th Race (6-0 p. m.)

THE COLABA CUP.—(Div. I.) Distance.—1 mile. A Cup value Rs. 750, or in specie at the option of the winner, and Rs. 10,000 from the fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 7,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's INVERCARNIE 8/3, Selby 1
H. E. the Viceroy's CARDSHARP 8/7, Walker 2
Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan & Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's IRAN 7/7, Stokes 3
Messrs. S. C. Ghosh and Darbari Lal's Tohunga 8/0, Burn 4
Not run: Ballylunch.
Favourite: Cardsharp.
Won by 1-1/2 lengths, 1 length and neck.

Time: 1min. 40secs.
First Tote paid win Rs. 160; Places Rs. 31/8, Rs. 15/8, Rs. 48/8.
Second Tote paid win Rs. 68; Places Rs. 17/8, Rs. 8/8, Rs. 24.
THE RACE.—Picaro made the early running from Iran and Chivalresque, Invercarnie was last out of the barrier with Lignan also slowly away. Around the turn Iran assumed command but close home Invercarnie came on the scene and went on to win easily. Cardsharp with a fine run on

AFGHAN HOCKEY TEAM ARRIVE
Steamer Turns Up Late But Enthusiasts Wait At Docks

The British India Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer "Bandra" carrying among other passengers, the Afghan Hockey Team, which was due to arrive in Bombay on Saturday at 7 a.m. but owing to inclemency of weather did not reach the docks till 1 p.m.

A number of well-known citizens who had gathered at the Victoria Docks No. 15 shed to give the captain and the members of his team a hearty welcome early in the morning could not do so and went away after waiting for some hours.

The team, however, was accorded a hearty welcome by the Afghan Consul and his staff, Maulana Irfan, Mr. Behram Doctor, Hon. Secretary, All-India Hockey Federation and Mr. Hodgkin, Hon. Secretary, W.I.F.A. (Hockey section).

After the reception the players drove to the Taj Mahal Hotel where they will reside during their stay in Bombay. The Afghan Hockey Team is captained by Mr. Mohamed Yusuf, who was one of India's half backs when she won the Olympic Hockey Championship in 1928 at Amsterdam.

He was educated at Punjab University and after returning to Afghanistan introduced the game in his native country.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT BARODA

(From Our Correspondent).
A Sneh-Sammelan was held here under the presidency of Professor A. K. Trivedi of Baroda College, when Mr. K. M. Munshi's play entitled "Sneha Sambaram" was staged by college students.

It was decided to award medals to Miss Sarla Kanayalal Munsli, who acted the part of Vasundhara Miss Vidhyulata Mehta, who represented the aunt Jashkor, and Mr. Harshad A. Mehta, to whose organising ability the success of the performance was mainly due.

The rails beat Iran out of second place.

10th Race (6-30 p. m.)

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE.—(Div. I.) Distance—1 mile, 1 furlong. Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.
Mr. Sion Nessim's TAIR AL IRAQ 8/8, Selby 1
Mr. A. Lookmanji's DARIANOR 9/3, Evans 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's JAI BHAWANI II 7/0, Stokes 3
Mr. H. Ahmed's Quarry 7/10, Dillon 4
Not run: Blue Funnel, Pasha, Black Beauty.
Favourite: Quarry.
Won by 3 lengths, 2 lengths and 1/2 length.

Time: 2mins. 7secs.
First Tote paid win Rs. 33/8; Places Rs. 51, Rs. 35, Rs. 39.
THE RACE.—Tair Al Iraq quickly pushed to the front with Zoolun, Quarry and Rushdi in chase. Tair Al Iraq was never caught. Darianor and Jai Bhawani II moving up last took the minor placings. Quarry being beaten in to fourth place at the end.

AFGHAN HOCKEY TEAM IN BOMBAY



The Afghan Hockey Team, captained by Mr. M. Yusuf, arrived in Bombay on Saturday noon by the s.s. "Bandra," and was accorded a hearty welcome by the Afghan Consul and his staff. The Team drove to the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Facilities For Owners Of Damaged Buildings Bihar Council Passes Natural Calamities Loans Bill

PATNA, Feb. 17. The Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council passed today the Bihar and Orissa Natural Calamities Loans Bill, 1934, enabling the Local Government to grant loans to owners of buildings which have been damaged or destroyed by the earthquake or other Natural Calamities.

LOANS TO DESERVING.
The Bill is framed on the lines of the Land Improvement Loans Act to provide powers to the Collectors of the affected Districts to grant loans to the deserving people. Every loan granted under the Act together with interest shall be the first charge on any building erected or repaired with the aid of such loans and on any interest held by borrower in the land on which such building is erected or on which such repaired buildings stand.—United Press.

JAWAHAR'S ARREST WOMEN'S SYMPATHY UNFORGETTABLE

His Services In Connection With Bihar Relief Invaluable, Says Mr. G. P. Singh

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17. In connection with the imprisonment of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, Member of the Legislative Assembly, (from Muzaffarpur), made the following statement:—

"It is unfortunate that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru should be imprisoned at this time when his services in connection with the earthquake relief in Bihar were so much invaluable.

"If the Government of Bengal had possessed a little bit of imagination they would have realised that his imprisonment at this critical juncture was likely to create an impression that Pandit's criticism of Bihar officials in connection with the earthquake relief has been the cause of his imprisonment. Pandit's imprisonment shows how comprehensive and wise Section 124-A is in its scope and application." (United Press).

VICEROY'S FUND TOPS 17 LAKHS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17. His Excellency the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund totals Rs. 1,792,286-3-11.—(United Press).

PUNJAB MUST GIVE A LAKH

Dr. Satyapal's Appeal For Funds

LAHORE, Feb. 16. Dr. Satyapal, General Secretary, Earthquake Relief Committee, writes:—

"It gives me great pleasure to announce that so far Rs. 22,260-2-5 have been collected by the Relief Committee. Out of this Rs. 21,885-13-0 have been remitted by this time to Babu Rajendra Prasad at Patna. Rs. 17,067-7-2 have been collected in Lahore and Rs. 5,192-11-3 have been sent to the committee by philanthropic friends in the province.

While the committee is very thankful to the people of the province for their generous donations towards this fund, it is evident that this amount is quite inadequate to cope with the situation. I earnestly appeal to all philanthropists of this province to continue their efforts in collecting funds. The Punjab must contribute at least Rs. 1,00,000 for this purpose.

The Committee is arranging a series of meetings in the interior of the city. All those who are interested in this work and can help in organising successful meetings will please communicate with me or Lal Jagannath, Secretary at Lalpatrai Bhawan.—United Press.

CALCUTTA MEMON'S RELIEF WORK

(From A Correspondent).
CALCUTTA, Feb. 15. The following is report of "The Calcutta Memon Relief Committee's" newly opened centre which was opened on 9th instant:—
100 huts have been erected upto 12th instant, 300 saris, 250 blankets, 150 dhoties, 150 coats, 75 mds. rice and 29 mds. of dal have been distributed.

AHMEDABAD TENNIS AND BADMINTON TOURNAMENTS

(From A Correspondent).
AHMEDABAD, February 16. The All-Ahmedabad Tennis and Badminton Open Tournaments will commence on the 26th instant.
Entries close on the 23rd instant. The Hon. Secretaries, c/o Reform Club, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad will receive applications.

Brahman Bhagini Samaj Contribute Over Rs. 600

The Jt. Hon. Secretary, Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Central Office, Kaibadevi Road, writes under date Feb. 17:—
The following contributions have been received from the Women of Bombay, earmarked for Rajendra Babu to Bihar Relief Fund:—

Members of Brahman Bhagini Samaj thro. Mrs. G. V. Deshmukh Rs. 499-8-0. Other contributions received at this Office: Gujarati Seva Mandal thro. Secy. Mohanlal Ramji, Rs. 127-4-0; Kantabai thro. Kantilal Sharma, Rs. 11-0-0. Total Rs. 631-12-0.

In response to this Committee's appeal for medicines, the Surat Dasa Zarola Bania Punch have donated a sum of Rs. 251. The medicines will be purchased and sent immediately to Muzaffarpur.

We have also received thro. Dr. Rda Berham 3 ice bags and 12 Mackinties.
As per advice received from Babu Rajendra Prasad, Patna, this Committee has arranged to send the following two stenotypist volunteers:—

Mr. N. Shanker Rao & Mr. T. R. A. Narayan. They will be leaving to-night for Patna.
Mr. Tyeballi Sultanji has to-day consigned 8 doz. buckets, to Babu Rajendra Prasad, Patna, and Mr. Jeram Khatai Joshi one bale ready made clothes.

Gandhi Seva Sena Collects Rs. 14,000

The following is a further list of donations received by the Gandhi Seva Sena for Babu Rajendra Prasad Relief Committee:—

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Previously acknowledged	11,883	14	4
In loving memory of Kharsheedee Jamshedji Jejeebhoy	605	0	0
Dewager Lady Petit:			
In loving memory of Rati	560	0	0
Lady Petit	500	0	0
Mrs. J. K. Mehta	200	0	0
Vasant Bhuvan Hindu Restaurant	145	0	3
Any Bhuvan Hindu Restaurant	139	2	6
The above including amounts less than 100 total Rs.	14,209	11	1

Gift of clothes and other articles:—Garments 786; Pieces Khaddar; 13 Utensils, 14,209-11-1.

Nadiad Sends Rs. 525

(From A Correspondent).
NARSANDA, Feb. 16. The following further contributions have been received by the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Nadiad:—

Shah Chhotalal V. Rs. 100; D. Chhotalal Tarachand, Rs. 51; Government H. School Students (Nadiad), Rs. 134; Extra Rs. 32. Collections last week Rs. 512-6-5.
An instalment of Rs. 525 has been sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad.

From Mayor To Viceroy

The total of donations received by the Mayors' Fund for being forwarded to the Viceroy's Fund including the previously acknowledged amount in Rs. 1,80,930-13-0.

From Mayor To Rajendra Babu

The total of donations received by the Mayors' Fund for being forwarded to Babu Rajendra Prasad including the previously acknowledged amount in Rs. 1,30,482-6-0.

More About Reserve Bank Personnel

Sir Shanmukham To Go To London In May

Receiving Training In Bank Of England Preparatory To Taking Up Post Of Dy. Governor

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

In connection with the forecast recently made by the "United Press," regarding the personnel of the Reserve Bank, the "United Press" is now further able to state that Sir Shanmukham Chetty, President of the Legislative Assembly, will sail for England during the latter part of May

unless the present arrangement is cancelled at the last moment. It is just possible that Sir Shanmukham will travel by the same boat with His Excellency the Viceroy when the latter goes home on 4 months' leave. Sir Shanmukham's visit to London is associated with his training in the Bank of England preliminary to his taking up, on return, the post of the Deputy Governorship of the Reserve Bank.—United Press.

TROUBLE IN KASHGAR AGAIN

Tungan Delegates Arrested By New Government
NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

Further report from Kashgar indicates that the troops of the new Muslim Government continued their attacks on Kashgar New City upto January 28. Since then, the Tungan in the New City have become aggressive. The Tungan delegates who arrived from Aksu have been imprisoned by the New Government who have also intercepted three messengers to the Tungan Leader in the New City.—(United Press).

ALLEGED TERRORIST ON TRIAL

Petition Rejected By Magistrate

NETROKONA (Bengal), Feb. 16. The case against Benode Home Roy of Saliha who was arrested at Bangla within the jurisdiction of Netrokona Police Station, was taken up before Mr. Lehaudhin, Deputy Magistrate. Some prosecution witnesses including Inspector Monziddin Ahmed of D.I.B. Mymensingh, were examined. The Inspector deposed that the accused was a member of the terrorist organisation and the Intelligence Department had been keeping watch upon him from a long time. It may be remembered that on a previous date further proceedings in the case were stayed by an order of the Additional District Magistrate of Mymensingh before whom a petition under Section 523 of the Criminal Procedure Code for transfer of the case from the trying court to some other court to Mymensingh was filed by the accused.

One among many other grounds of transfer as laid down in the petition was that the accused was handicapped in his defence at Netrokona as no mukhtar was available and the pleader from Mymensingh who came to defend had to face serious difficulties as he could not have a junior to help him. The learned Additional Magistrate however rejected the petition. The case is proceeding.—United Press.

SAILEN SIRCAR GETS 2½ YEARS R.I.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17. Sallen Sircar, who escaped from the Court on January 15, during the recent earthquake tremors, was sentenced to 2½ years rigorous imprisonment to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate acting as special Magistrate, under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act for an unlicensed possession of an automatic pistol and 25 live cartridges. The accused was arrested on December 23 last in Hayatkhana Lane following the discovery of the weapon from his house. The Magistrate observed that in the ordinary course he would have given five years hard labour to the accused but considering the fact that the accused who had escaped from the earthquake shock had surrendered himself in two days' time he was induced to award a lenient punishment.—(United Press).

The Free State Government has announced a £222,000 increase of relief in the rates to agriculture, making the total of the agricultural grant £19,70,000. The increase will be made good by the reduction of 5 shillings per head in the bounty of exports on cattle and 6 pence per head on exports of sheep and lambs.



Mr. Mohamed Hashim Gazdar has been elected to the Bombay Legislative Council on behalf of the Muslims of Karachi in the by-election caused by the death of Mr. Mir Mohamed Baloch. He is an architect by profession and was formerly employed as an Executive Engineer of the Karachi District Local Board.

YET ANOTHER CONVERT TO HINDUISM



Miss Barbara Mills, a Scottish lady, who arrived by the Mail Boat this Thursday, embraced Hinduism on Friday afternoon at the local Arya Samaj. She has accepted the name of Veera Bala.

SHORT SESSION OF ASSEMBLY FOR RY. BUDGET

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

The Legislative Assembly held a 40-minute sitting to-day of which Sir Joseph Bhore took 35 minutes to deliver the Railway Budget Speech.

The business of the House commenced with an announcement by the Secretary that the Council of State had passed the Reserve Bank Bill with minor changes, including the substitution of the year 1931 for the year 1933. This announcement was greeted with cheers, one member shouting "The Council deserved our thanks."

Sir Joseph Bhore was cheered loudly, when he rose to deliver the Budget Speech.

The Assembly adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

COLOUR BAR

IN CRICKET

India Test Team's Complaint

MADRAS, (By Mail.) The "Madras Mail" writes that it has been informed that the India Cricket Test team have decided to report to the Board of Control for Cricket in India complaining about the treatment they received in Madras.

Their main grievance, a "Madras Mail" representative learnt from a prominent member of the team and also from one who was connected with the team, is that they were made to feel acutely the colour bar. The paper adds, said that the India players felt that differential treatment was shown them from the very day of their arrival in Madras, February 7. Whereas, he said, they had seen from the newspapers that Europeans as well as Indians received the England team at the Central Station with every mark of cordiality, there were only Indians at the station to welcome the Indian team.

"UNHAPPY REMARK" Further, he asserted, the India team were always made to feel the "colour bar" when they were in the Madras Cricket Club Pavilion at Chepauk.

"One of the Indian team fell ill," added the player, "and no inquiries were made by Europeans about his condition and no member of the Madras Cricket Club called at the sick man's hotel."

"Again, our team were particularly annoyed at the unhappy remark of one of the European speakers at a dinner given by the Indian Cricket Federation at the Madras United Club. This speaker referred to us as 'Nayudu and his band of hired assassins.'"

Regarding the India team's absence from the Madras Cricket Club's dinner to both teams, the player said that Indians were too tired at that time to attend the dinner. But, apart from that, they did not like the manner in which they had been invited to it, namely, by telephone and at the last moment.

"Aviators' Grave" Crossed

(Special Cable). SYDNEY, Feb. 17. Tasman Sea, known as aviators' grave, has been crossed solo a second time by Charles Ulm, who arrived at 6/10 p.m. from New Zealand, whence he left at 5/30 a.m. in the aeroplane, "Faith in Australia." Ulm had accompanied Sir C. Kingsford Smith in his 2,000 mile pioneer flight in 1928.

New Chief Of Posts And Telegraphs

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17. A communique states—Mr. G. E. Wood, I.C.S. Postmaster General, Bombay, has been appointed to succeed Sir Thomas Ryan as Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs. The tenure of this post being five years.—United Press.

TO ACHIEVE T. U. UNITY

Conference To Be Held At Nagpur

NAGPUR, Feb. 17.

Serious efforts are being made by Messrs. R. S. Ruiker, Vice-President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, R. W. Fulay, Vice-President of the All-India Trade Union Federation, V. R. Kalappa of the B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union and other leaders of C. P. to achieve Unity in trade Union ranks and bring about fusion of the T. U. C. and the Federation.

In view of the deliberations of the conference held from time to time at Madras and Bombay for the purpose, it appears that both the organisations are coming nearer each other, so far as matters of policy are concerned and the only differences now exist, relate to the details of programme of working.

It is understood that representatives of various Trade Unions in India will shortly be invited to attend a Conference at Nagpur when this question will be finally decided.—United Press.

RELEASED BEFORE EXPIRY OF TERM

Ex-Dictator Of U. P. Goes To Bihar

BENARES, Feb. 17. Seth Damodar Swaroop Dutt, U.P. Provincial Congress, was released from Gorakhpore Jail. He was sentenced for two years' rigorous imprisonment for celebrating "Independence Day" in 1933. He was released after his half term.

Seth Damodar Swaroop left for earthquake stricken areas. United Press.

EXCISE DUTY ON SUGAR?

Karachi Merchants' Protest

KARACHI, Feb. 17. The Karachi Merchants Association have sent a wire to the Finance Member, Delhi protesting against the intended excise duty to be imposed on sugar, adding that the above step was detrimental to the sugar industry of India in its infant stage.—United Press.

HARIJAN HUTS SWEEP AWAY

Flood Causes Loss To Property And Cattle

NAWABSHAH, Feb. 17. During the night time the huts of Harijans situated on the banks of a canal were flooded with water and were levelled to the ground. Loss of property and cattle is reported. Two children were rescued from drowning.—United Press.

Khairpur Donates 2,500 For Viceroy's Fund

His Highness the Mir of Khairpur State in Sindh has announced a donation of Rs. 2,500 in the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund.—United Press.

Benares Professors On Study Tour To Bihar

BENARES, Feb. 17. Yesterday a party consisting of some five professors of the Benares Hindu University of the Geography Department and Chemistry left for Bihar. It is understood that they will visit all the affected areas and submit their report after their return.—United Press.

HANDICAP TO TRADERS

Karachi Protest Against Proposed Changes In Message Regulations

KARACHI, February 14. Reduction of overhead charges and other incidental expenses is a matter of prime consideration for every businessman and industrialist at present when depression is acute, competition keen and the margin of profit has narrowed to the minimum. Merchants would rather prefer to undergo a little inconvenience than bear an extra expense, says the Secretary of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association in a letter addressed to the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi on "Five letter Code system in Inland Telegrams".

He adds:—After careful consideration and necessary inquiries from the trade, my Committee have come to the conclusion that the disadvantages of the proposed change for outweigh the advantages of uniformity that is sought to be brought about between the foreign and inland message regulations, as enumerated in your letter. It is considered that the vowel adjustment in code words is not so difficult or important as to require the introduction of a new system. The new system will entail on trade an additional expense."

"In conclusion my Committee wish to urge that if despite the express opposition of the trade, the proposed change is introduced purely for Departmental convenience or for any other reason, the rate for five-letter word must not exceed half of that for the ten-letter word and care must be taken that the regulations framed do not in any way affect the user adversely or increase the burden on the trade which in its present state can hardly withstand it.—A. P.

AMATEUR FOOTBALL

England Beat Ireland By 4 Goals To Nil

LONDON, Feb. 17. At Ilford in the Amateur International Football match England beat Ireland four goals to nil.—Reuter.

UNIQUE HISTORY IN BURMA COUNCIL

RANGOON, Feb. 17. Lobby expectations are that the no-confidence motion in the ministry to be moved on February 20th will be carried, thereby creating a situation which is considered unique in the history of the reformed Burma Legislative Council.

This forecast is based on the fact that an agreement on the motion is understood to have been reached among three parties in the Council, which together command an absolute majority, namely, the Peoples Party (Separationists), the Chit Hing group, and Ba Maw group (both anti-Separationists).

Of the two ministers, Sir Joseph Maung Gyi is leader of the Independent Party and U. Kyaw Din, formerly belonged to the Ba Maw group but is now a non-party man. As regards the no-confidence motion against the President and the Deputy President, eleventh hour developments may result in a postponement.—A. P.

Vienna—Major Fey, Vice-Chancellor, who directed military operations against Socialists, has been awarded the Order of Merit, First Class, one of the highest Hungarian decorations, and also invested with the Austrian Order of Honour by President Miklas.—Reuter's Special.

KICKING THE LID OFF!

Teasing Tunes...
Tantalizing Girls...
Romance...Comedy!

TOO MUCH HARMONY
with BING CROSBY
and JACK OAKIE
and SHEILA DOLAN

PATHE
10 A.M.; 3-30; 6-30 & 10 P.M.

AHMEDABAD MILL OWNERS' PLANS

Association Meeting To Consider Contemplated Wage Cut

AHMEDABAD, February 17. A meeting of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association has been called for this evening to consider the plan of action prepared by the committee of the Association in connection with the contemplated wage-cut.

It is estimated that a loss of about Rs. 50 lakhs has been suffered by the dealers in mill cloth manufactured in Ahmedabad consequent on the earthquake disaster in Bihar, which is one of the principal markets for cloth manufactured in the local mills. The loss includes cloth damaged in the earthquake.—A. P.

JINNAH CANNOT STAND FROM PUNJAB

Mr. Ahmed Suggests Way Out Of His Difficulty

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.) Mr. Ahmed, M. L. A., in a statement to the press says: I am of opinion that Mr. Sadq Hasan's offer of resignation of his seat of the Legislative Assembly, provided Mr. M. A. Jinnah will stand is not feasible, as Mr. Jinnah cannot stand from the constituency of the Punjab province. But if a Bombay Muslim member would vacate his seat of the Bombay Constituency it can be easily done. Will any elected member from Bombay do it?—A. P.

FACILITIES FOR HAJ PILGRIMS

General Jamal Pasha, Elghazzi writes from Delhi:—

The war which was being waged, all these years, between the Sultan Ibn Saud of Hedjaz, Nejd and Imam Yehia of the Yemen is at an end, as a peace treaty has been signed between these countries.

For the convenience of Indian Haj-Pilgrims, new roads are under construction and Motor Buses and such other fast vehicles are already running in plenty in these parts, and this will be of great advantage for the Indian Pilgrims when they visit Haj again. So also a number of new hotels are being established in Mecca, Jeddah, and Medina.

The authorities at Hedjaz are taking every measure, possible, to give protection and convenience for the Indian Haj-Pilgrims. The maximum cost for visiting Hedjaz (including up and down travelling expenses, food, etc.) will come only to about Rs. 600 for every Indian Haj-Pilgrim.

AFRICAN C. TEAMS FOR INDIA.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17. The possibility of a South African Cricket team visiting India shortly is suggested in a letter received by the Hon. Secretary, Indian Cricket Board, from the Chairman of the Metropolitan and Suburban Cricket Association, Cape Town.—A. P.

PURDAH MEETING ABOUT WAGE-CUT.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 17. An emergent meeting of the General Body of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association was called this afternoon, it is understood to decide the issue of wage-cut. Strict secrecy is being observed regarding the proceedings of the meeting, but it is stated that the general opinion was to effect a cut at as early a date as possible and to declare a general lock-out. The labour association is stated to have written a letter to Gandhiji explaining the whole situation and seeking his advice in case the Millowners declared a lock-out. At present both the Millowners and the labourers appear to be in a fighting mood and secret preparations are going on.—United Press.

Powers Anxious For Austria

Move To Guarantee Her Independence By Big Three

PRAGUE, Feb. 16. Herr Bauer Deutsch, most prominent Austrian-Socialist leader, who fled to Czechoslovakia, is planning the transfer of the headquarters of the Austrian Social-Democratic Party to Brno. Meantime a new party executive has been secretly constituted at Vienna.

Sixty-three armed Schutzbund members arrived at 8-20 P. M. by the Summary Court and the men were hanged at 8-31 P. M. On the other hand, six men due to be executed at midnight in connection with the Socialist revolt were unexpectedly pardoned. The Cabinet decreed that martial law was lifted from Austria except in the four provinces, Vienna, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, and Styria.

CLEAN SWEEP OF SOCIALISTS
The Cabinet also decided to make a clean sweep of the Socialists throughout Austria, by ordering that all the elected public officials elected by Socialist votes shall be relieved of their offices. This measure is likely to have a radical effect, as the new men elected in their places will probably oust the nominees of Socialists in public services.—Reuter.

CHANGE IN CABINET. (SPECIAL CABLE)

VIENNA, Feb. 17. It is announced at 1-30 A. M. that the Cabinet decided that

the Heimwehr nominee State Secretary, Herr Neustadter Stuermer should be Minister of Social Welfare, while Minister Schmitz, Federal Commissary in Vienna should become the Minister without portfolio.

The Reports published in certain newspapers abroad that hundreds of women and children were killed in the bombardment in Vienna is officially described as lying propaganda. It is stated that out of 137 civilians killed, only nine were women and two children who were accidentally shot.

Large scale relief works have been instituted for families of those fallen.

UNITED WISH OF THREE POWERS

PARIS, Feb. 17.

Simultaneous publication in London, Paris, and Rome of a communique proclaiming the united wish of the three Powers that the independence and integrity of Austria should be respected is proposed by the Italian Government with a view forestalling the possible reports of disagreement on fundamental principles.

It appears that the replies of the three Powers to Dr. Dollfuss note announcing his intention of appealing to the League revealed the divergences of opinion and Italy, particularly, discouraged the appeal.

It is pointed out here such a declaration will not prevent Austria from using the League procedure any time it wishes.—Reuter.

NUPEN INJURED IN SPINE

JOHANNESBURG (By Mail)
The bowling career of E. P. "Buster" Nupen, the most destructive bowler on matting wickets South Africa has ever produced has come to an end. He is suffering from a spine injury and is at present unable to bowl a ball. He will probably not bowl again.

MOHEN-JO-DARO ANTIQUITIES

(Continued from Page 10).

Government propose to continue the work?

Reply by Mr. G. S. Bajpai: Owing to reduction in the departmental budget as a measure of economy, excavation work has had to be drastically reduced. No excavation was done at Mohen-jo-Daro in 1932-33. The Director-General of Archaeology in India is doing some on a modest scale this year. This it is intended to continue to the extent that the reduced resources of the Department permit. If any foreign or indigenous private society of recognised standing wishes to supplement the activities of the Department its offer will be carefully considered.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: May I know if the object of the amendment of the Monuments Act was to allow outside societies to work it if Government are not able to do it? Have Government done anything in that direction?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: The object of the amending Act undoubtedly was to enable private societies to undertake excavation. But it was not the object of that Act that the Government of India should solicit aid from outside.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: If Government want outside societies to take up this work, have they advertised it? Otherwise how are people going to know about it?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: Government do not consider it necessary to advertise for applications for excavation because the discoveries at Mohen-jo-Daro and Harappa are well known to those who are interested in this subject.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: But this is a new thing in which Government are making explorations; and since the amending Act was passed it has been the desire of Government to see that outside societies do it. So is it not necessary that some information should be given to them so that they may come in?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: I think my Honourable friend will appreciate the fact that what is known to people is not new to them.

DISTRIBUTION OF RELICS.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: Will Government be pleased to state if the distribution of the relics of 'Mohen-jo-Daro' has been made and whether the articles were delivered on some payment or compensation, even nominal or without any charge? If the latter, why?

Reply by Mr. G. S. Bajpai: I would invite the Honourable Member's attention to the reply I have already given to question No. 19.

Railway Budget In Assembly

(Continued from page 16).

lakhs to provide for urgent works in connection with earthquake damages and reconstruction and remodelling of protective and training works of the Harding Bridge and also provides over a crore for renewal of 2,500 general service wagons.

Railways And Competition.

In the course of his speech Sir Joseph Bhoré referred to the misapprehensions which might exist as to the attitude of railways towards the competitive forms of transport, which have of recent years been making inroads into railway traffic. He said:

"Speaking for Indian Railways generally, I would like to combat any impression that they desire to maintain, at any cost and by any means, a monopolistic position from which to exploit the public. True, they cannot be expected to welcome unequal competition with open arms, but they recognise its inevitability and appreciate the fact that they must meet it largely by better and more attractive service. But what in the interests of the country they are chiefly concerned with, is the elimination of wasteful competition and the utilisation of the available resources of the State to the best possible advantage of the public. It is obviously, for instance, in the public interest that such limited funds as there are should be spent on opening up unopened tracts rather than on duplicating existing lines of communication. With the object of exchanging ideas, the Government of India convened at Simla in April last a Conference which the representatives of Local Governments, of Railways, and of certain unofficial organisations, were invited to attend. This Conference discussed, and agreed to, some eight resolutions, framed with the intention of securing the greater co-ordination of transport, the better control of public motor services and the more scientific and economic development and planning of roads. These resolutions were not of course binding on the parties to the Conference, but as a result of some useful discussions, I feel sure that the representatives of Local Governments who attended came to appreciate how closely the prosperity of the country is bound up with that of its railway system."

"The Government of India are now in correspondence with the Local Governments on these resolutions and have every reason to hope that a beginning has been made in attracting the serious attention of the various authorities concerned to a problem which has been found so difficult of solution in other parts of the world and in securing recognition of the view that it can only be successfully attacked through co-operation between the various administrative units that under the existing system of Government have control over the different parts of this complex problem."

Note Of Hope.

Sir Joseph Bhoré's speech concluded with a note of hope. He said: "Deficit budgets are not a source of anxiety merely to Finance Members and to Governments. The Administrative Staffs of Commercial, or quasi-Commercial, Departments feel more keenly than outsiders realise the paralysing influence of continued deficits. Retrenchment, economy and the curtailment of opportunities for development combine to produce an effect calculated to dishearten the most enthusiastic and to discourage the most stout-hearted."

"I would like to pay my tribute to all railwaymen for the steadfastness with which they have faced the depression of the past few years."

"Happily we may with some justification hope that the clouds are at last beginning to exhibit signs of lifting. Such improvements as our revenues have shown in the current year has been persistent and well maintained. The steady enlargement of our good traffic is an indication that trade and confidence are beginning to revive. If we have still far to go before we can reach normality, we can at least face the coming year with renewed hope and lighter hearts."

11 YEARS OF RY. FINANCE

Intrinsic Strength Of Financial Position

Continuing his speech on the Railway Budget, Sir Joseph Bhoré said:

"In presenting the budget estimates for the current year, I ventured to lay some emphasis on what held to be the undeniable strength and soundness of the financial position of Indian Railways notwithstanding the deficits that have been experienced since 1931-32. The records of 1933-34, so far as we know them at present, have, if anything, confirmed me in that view. Taking the period of eleven years beginning from 1924-25 and ending 1934-35, we

will be offset by a further reduction in interest charges on account of the average rate of interest being expected to be still lower than it was this year. We should, therefore, get the full benefit of our anticipated increase in gross earnings, and we hope at the end of next financial year that our loss will be reduced to 5-1/4 crores. If we were in the happy position of being a company, with only ordinary shares and no fixed interest charges, we would, if our anticipations in respect of next year's earnings prove to be correct, be in a position to pay a dividend of about 3-1/2 per cent. on our shares. This would mean that our shares would certainly be standing at par, if not at a premium, which I think, I think, be said of a few Railway concerns throughout the world. It may be of interest to mention to Hon'ble Members some of the results of Railways in other parts of the world during the past few years. The gross receipts of the 4 amalgamated British Railways in 1932 amounted to £165 millions, or £15 millions (8 per cent.) less than in 1931 and £42-1/2 millions (21 per cent.) less than in 1929. The Canadian Pacific Railways in 1932 earned dol. 122 millions which was dol. 18 millions (13 per cent.) less than in the previous year and dol. 86 millions (40 per cent.) less than in 1929. The Canadian National Railways earned dol. 161 millions in 1932 or dol. 39 millions (19 per cent.) less than in 1931 and dol. 107 millions (40 per cent.) less than in 1929. The receipts for the principal Railways in the United States of America were dol. 3,100 millions in 1932. This was 25 per cent. less than in 1931 and 50 per cent. less than in 1929. For the German State Railways in 1932 the expenses exceeded their earnings, and their earnings fell off 24 per cent. as compared with the year 1930 and 36 per cent. as compared with the year 1930.

NO NEED FOR PESSIMISM.
A comparison of our operating ratios with some foreign Railways may also be of interest. For the year 1932 the operating ratio on the amalgamated British Railways was 85-1/2 per cent., for the Canadian Pacific Railway 81 per cent., for the Canadian National Railways 96 per cent., for the United States of America Railways 77 per cent., and for the German State Railways 102 per cent. It is not clear from the information in our possession whether these operating ratios are merely for ordinary working expenses, or also include allowance for depreciation. Whichever is the case, the operating ratio of Indian Railways appears favourable. If we only include ordinary working expenses, our operating ratio for the year 1932-33 was 73 per cent. or if we include the full appropriation to depreciation fund, it becomes 75 per cent. It will be seen that even the higher figure gives a better result than the lowest of the figures I have quoted for Foreign Railways. I think this is a further proof that India has no need to be pessimistic about the position of her Railways. If our anticipations for this year and the coming year are fulfilled, there will be still further improvement in these figures."

SIR G. RUSSEL'S SPEECH

Introducing the Railway Budget in the Council of State Sir Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner of Railways said:

After weighing up all known factors and taking into account the undoubtedly brighter trade outlook, we have come to the conclusion that we can look forward to the coming year with a certain degree of optimism. We, therefore, propose to budget for an increase of 2-1/2 crores, or about 3 per cent., in our gross earnings. I am afraid, however, that an increase in our working expenses is inevitable. Working expenses may be divided into two parts—those which are dependent on the amount of traffic moved, such as cost of coal, water, oil, wages of the running staff, etc.; these automatically fall as traffic decreases. But the larger portion of working expenses does not necessarily decrease with a fall in traffic, and our endeavour has been to reduce these expenses also to an absolute minimum. The Council is aware of certain of the measures we have taken to achieve this object, such as the investigations being carried out by Mr. Pope and his Committee, to mention only one of them; but, as time goes on, avenues of economy become fewer and fewer, and a time must be reached when it would be unwise, and indeed unsafe, to proceed further if we are to keep our property in good order."

I do not say for a moment that no further economies can be effected and I can assure the Council that there will be no slowing down of our endeavours, but I do think that the major retrenchments have been achieved. There is one thing that I am particularly anxious to avoid, and that is the further block retrenchment of staff. The investigations being carried out at present by the Pope Committee will probably make it necessary for Railways to reduce a certain number of staff, but it is hoped that it will be possible to meet most of these reduction by normal wastage and by the additional staff which will be required if our traffic increases, as we hope. We estimate that our working expenses will be increased by about 1/3 of a crore, but this

will be offset by a further reduction in interest charges on account of the average rate of interest being expected to be still lower than it was this year. We should, therefore, get the full benefit of our anticipated increase in gross earnings, and we hope at the end of next financial year that our loss will be reduced to 5-1/4 crores. If we were in the happy position of being a company, with only ordinary shares and no fixed interest charges, we would, if our anticipations in respect of next year's earnings prove to be correct, be in a position to pay a dividend of about 3-1/2 per cent. on our shares. This would mean that our shares would certainly be standing at par, if not at a premium, which I think, I think, be said of a few Railway concerns throughout the world. It may be of interest to mention to Hon'ble Members some of the results of Railways in other parts of the world during the past few years. The gross receipts of the 4 amalgamated British Railways in 1932 amounted to £165 millions, or £15 millions (8 per cent.) less than in 1931 and £42-1/2 millions (21 per cent.) less than in 1929. The Canadian Pacific Railways in 1932 earned dol. 122 millions which was dol. 18 millions (13 per cent.) less than in the previous year and dol. 86 millions (40 per cent.) less than in 1929. The Canadian National Railways earned dol. 161 millions in 1932 or dol. 39 millions (19 per cent.) less than in 1931 and dol. 107 millions (40 per cent.) less than in 1929. The receipts for the principal Railways in the United States of America were dol. 3,100 millions in 1932. This was 25 per cent. less than in 1931 and 50 per cent. less than in 1929. For the German State Railways in 1932 the expenses exceeded their earnings, and their earnings fell off 24 per cent. as compared with the year 1930 and 36 per cent. as compared with the year 1930.

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COUNCIL OF STATE

Sir Suleman Mitha Elected

(BY TELEPHONE.)

POONA, February 17. The result of the voting for the vacancy in the Council of State which took place yesterday was declared to-day as follows:—Sir Suleman Cassum

Mitha 126 votes.

Mr. Dost Mahomed

Munji 64 votes.

Majority 62 votes.

The vacancy was caused, it will be remembered by the resignation of Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha, on his appointment as Sheriff of Bombay, as the rules require the resignation of a member of the legislature on acceptance of an office under the Crown. But he may seek re-election.

A Madras Wedding

MADRAS, February 17.

A large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, including the Governor and leading officials and non-officials, attended the marriage of the daughter of Mr. C. Madhavan Nair High Court Judge, at his residence last night with Mr. Farakat Madhava Menon, son of Sir M. Krishnan Nair, Law Member. The bride is the grand-daughter of Sir C. Sankaran Nair, A.P.

CAMPAIGN FOR MASS LITERACY

Prof. Choksi's Constructive Suggestion For Advance Of Adult Education

In the course of his lecture in "Bombay Looks Ahead" series, delivered at Neighbourhood House on Saturday, Prof. Choksi made some suggestions for Mass Literacy and analysed the main features of existing activities in Bombay.

"The title of to-day's lecture," said Prof. Choksi, "seems to imply that something has been achieved in Adult Education, and that we are here to consider the next step. But even a cursory examination of the facts reveals that 'nothing' has been done, everything is yet to be done. The figures for All India show that of every thousand adults 5 have received a University education; 15 secondary education; and 60 primary education. If we assume that the 5 are outside the province of adult education, then the remaining 75 are within the legitimate sphere of adult education (proper), while the 920 illiterates (out of every 1,000) are in outer darkness. In India we must therefore include adult literacy in our conception of adult education. It is clear that 995 out of every 1,000 adults are in need of adult education in some form or other. To meet this tremendous need present effort extends to 5/7ths of an individual out of the 995! The statement that 'nothing has been done' is therefore justified. By way of contrast we may note that the number of those receiving adult education in one form or other in the county of London alone equals the number of adult students in the whole of India."

IN BOMBAY.

Let us briefly consider actuals for Bombay city. On a liberal estimate there are 2,500 adult students (men and women) in the city. The great majority of these are at the primary stage; a small percentage are secondary students, as many are secondary students, and about 80 are what may be called the tertiary stage. Apart from these adult students whose studies may be termed academic, there are a fair number in recreational studies, and as many in practical studies. It is difficult to obtain actual figures, but the sum total could not exceed 3,000 adults. The main features of existing activity are:

- (1) The merely academic nature of the greater part of adult study. The same methods and materials are used for adults as for children.
- (2) Adult literacy plays an insignificant part.
- (3) Effort at the tertiary stage is of very recent origin and is hardly a measurable influence.
- (4) The indeterminate character of non-academic activity (such as recreational and practical studies).
- (5) In general, adult education activity seems sporadic and intermittent; there is no attempt at co-ordination.
- (6) There are no visible signs of steady advance.
- (7) Very few, if any, institutions devote their whole time and attention to such activity; adult education work is largely a by-product.
- (8) Voluntary effort and initiative plays a large part.
- (9) Little money is expended.

SAVING FACTORS

The saving factors referred to above may now be mentioned. Firstly, much may be hoped for from the voluntary organizations. There is little doubt that Bombay has the right kind of worker. I would venture to predict that several organizations in Bombay will leave their mark on the city: Indeed some of them have done more for the city than either the Municipality or the University. A second hopeful factor is the existence of machinery for the working of larger schemes. Next in fairness to Bombay it should be said that she has never been difficult about money. Again, the formation of a Central Association under the wise guidance of Principal McKenzie and Mr. R. P. Masani is near at hand. Finally, hope lies in the growing dissatisfaction with our education and in the widespread feeling that the University and the Municipality are not doing enough."

ADULT EDUCATION.

"We turn now to consider the Next Step in Adult Education. First in importance is the strong central association, just mentioned. Briefly, its work will be to educate public opinion and to co-ordinate effort; to find money and to initiate new measures. "It would be well to examine the advance of Adult Education work under four main heads: literacy, practical and vocational studies, academic studies, recreational studies. "While none of these activities

can wait, the claims of the first (literacy) are imperative. It is suggested that literacy is outside practical politics; that the sheer numbers are overwhelming and nothing tangible is to be gained. On the contrary, given a substantial endowment and the joint effort of University, Municipality, voluntary organizations and the Press, it is reasonable to expect a virtually literate city by 1955. The actual cost of making an adult literate is Rs. 5/- and there ought to be many in this city who are ready to purchase the literacy of a fellow-citizen at that price. It would be a mistake to aim too high; such literacy as would be a permanent possession of the individual, should suffice. Anything less than a comprehensive effort would mean wastage and failure. We must think in thousands both of money and of men. There are of course obstacles—the dead weight of inertia and deep-seated distrust and ignorance, but these can be combated and the first step in this field of adult education is to prepare the ground, to spread literacy-mindedness, and to collect funds."

VERNACULARS.

As a first step, Matriculation should no longer be the goal of effort. The adaptation of method and material to the needs of life is imperative. Yet education must never sacrifice itself but must preserve its integrity by always recognising that the needs of life are larger than the needs of livelihood. Further, there is a great opportunity for the development of the vernaculars, as it will be the natural medium for the primary and secondary stages. At the tertiary stage English would for the present have predominance, but in time the vernaculars and English would have equal value and should so continue to have; for the decline of English would be a loss rather than a gain. Here, at the tertiary stage, the next step should mean considerable expansion, which is an immediate possibility if definite courses were planned so as to meet varying needs."

To sum up, the next step calls for a central association that will educate public opinion, (2) actively prepare the way for mass literacy, foster all experimentation for the development of primary and secondary adult education; (4) co-ordinate activity and increase the effectiveness of existing institutions; (5) build up financial strength and (6) actively advance adult education at the top most stage by well planned courses of study."

We have already said that such an association will be soon soon in being, thanks to the public-spirited endeavour of Mr. R. P. Masani.

DEMOCRATISING INFLUENCE.

Thus adult education is distinctive in that it rests on the voluntary principle. It is multifarious in character, as varied as varying needs of men and women. Adult education is also a great democratizing influence in that it lays open to the people the knowledge and culture that was hitherto denied them. It satisfies the deep-seated desire in human nature to know. It ministers to the mind-hunger of the people which arises when body-hunger is satisfied. It helps each man to obtain both the means of livelihood and the means of life. Men are all too easily at home in the world of practice; adult education helps men to be equally at home in both worlds—the world of ideas and the world of practice."

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CHINESE DRAMA
FULL OF COLOUR
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TEA of
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An interesting and
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Valuable Tea set with beautiful Cabinet entirely

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WELLINGTON

Dhobi Talao.

PU YI

Emperor Designate Of Manchukuo

While Mr. Pu Yi's dropping of his "Mr." regarded as a gesture in keeping with other theatrical characteristics of the new State of Manchukuo, has its amusing and meretricious aspects, it is nevertheless an action of real importance. For he is not, as is sometimes thought, promoting himself or allowing himself to be promoted to a new status, but re-assuming an old one with a long history behind it. He used actually to be an emperor, Emperor of China, Hsuan Tung, and though in re-assuming the imperial title he is not becoming what he was, he is recovering, in the country which bred them, the titular status of predecessors who constituted the Ching dynasty and ruled China from the middle of the seventeenth century down to 23 years ago, writes Mr. E. M. Gull in the "Manchester Guardian."

He became Emperor of China when a boy in the terms and largely in virtue of a decree issued by that great personality the Empress Dowager Tze Hsi. It ran as follows:—

The Emperor Tung Chih (who ruled over China from 1861-1875, having left no heir, was compelled to issue a decree to the effect that so soon as a child should be born to his Majesty Kuang Hsu that child would be adopted as heir to the Emperor Tung Chih. But now his Majesty Kuang Hsu has ascended on high, dragon-borne, and he also has left no heir. I am, therefore, now obliged to decree that Pu Yi, son of Tsai Feng, the "Prince co-operating in the Government" (i.e. Kuang Hsu's brother, Prince Chun) should become heir by adoption to the Emperor Tung Chih, and that at the same time he should perform joint sacrifices at the shrine of his Majesty Kuang Hsu.

Pu Yi's great grandfather, the Emperor Tao Kuang, who ruled China from 1821 to 1850, traced his descent in direct line from the first Emperor of the Ching dynasty, Shun Chih, who when placed upon the Chinese throne as a boy of six was the Khan of the Manchus. The Empress Dowager Tze Hsi's family was one of the oldest of the Manchus and traced its descent in direct line to Prince Yangkunn, whose daughter married Nurhachu, the first direct ancestor of the Ching Emperors. Thus Pu Yi, though he came to the Chinese throne by a process which was at once novel and arbitrary and is now about to resume a title which China dissociated from its political system by revolution in 1911, is the representative not merely of an ancient tradition but of a stock which is famous in history for the success with which it maintained and revived the tradition.

THE MANCHUS.

The world is apt to think of the Manchus and of the dynasty which they established in China in terms of the decadence which characterised its closing period, a tendency strengthened by the circumstances in which China was presented to the Western mind during that time. These, from about 1830 onward, showed her, first of all, in an attitude of hostility towards Western things and

ideas; then, in impotence to resist them, characterised by ineffectual emulation. So when the revolution of 1911 came and the dynasty was brought to an end it passed with little regret, except of a sentimental kind.

People were, and still are, inclined to forget the achievements of the dynasty. In their forefront must be set the solid fact that for over 200 years the Manchu emperors interpreted and fulfilled China's conception of the mandate of Heaven, at all events as it was understood in those days. They gave what the mass of the Chinese people desired, and, as far as my knowledge of them goes, still desire, most—peace and orderly administration. Their conception of the later gift differed, indeed, greatly from that interlocked series of civil services which the term administration has come to connote amongst ourselves. Yet readers of Professor G. M. Trevelyan's "England in the Nineteenth Century" will recall his emphasis upon the newness of such services at the beginning of that period. In certain respects eighteenth-century China was as well governed as England, or, if you prefer it, not more badly governed. The ordinary Chinese peasant was certainly as well off as the average French peasant.

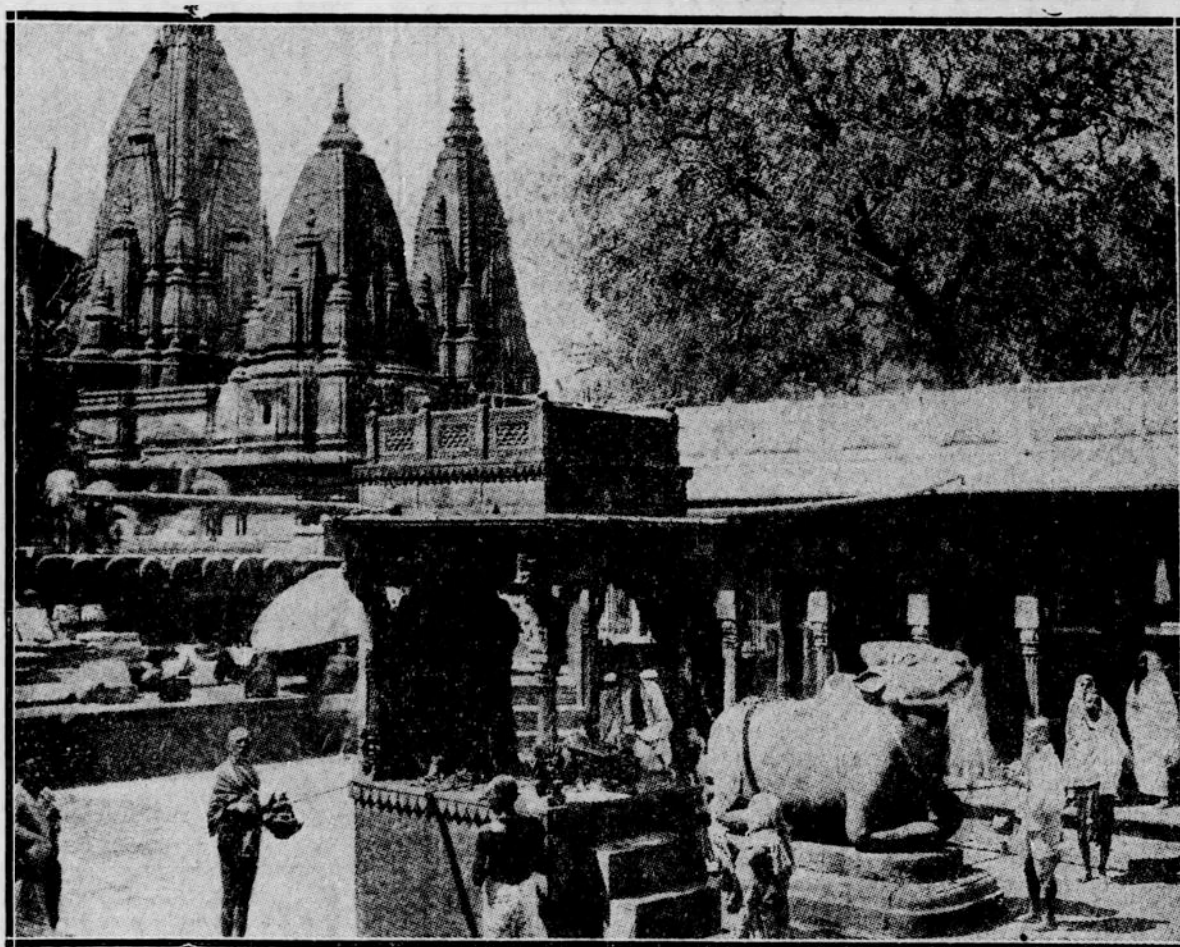
Moreover, the cultural achievements of the Manchus were great indeed. Everybody who takes an interest in Chinese art knows



PU YI.

how high a place the artistic productions of the periods associated with the names of Kang Hsi and Chien Lung hold, though when comparisons are instituted with those of pre-Manchu periods the settlement of relative values gives rise to highly specialised controversy. The smaller number of people who are interested in Chinese literature associate Kang Hsi's name also with monumental work which greatly invigorated, if ultimately it helped too greatly to conventionalise, Chinese literature. To say that is to say much the same thing of Chinese morality and all the social

WELL OF KNOWLEDGE



Gyan-Vapi or the Well of Knowledge, one of the sacred spots in Benares which is always visited by pilgrims.

customs of which it was at once the plinth and the cement.

EXPANSION.

The dynasty has, too, notwithstanding its failures in dealing with the West, considerable political achievements to its credit, additional to that of successful internal administration. Formosa, for instance, was made part of China in 1683, an operation which involved the employment of a fleet of 300 vessels with 12,000 men. A large part of Central Asia was made tributary to China in 1696, when the Kalmucks, occupying a territory in the neighbourhood of the Ili river declared war upon the Khalka Mongols, who claimed Manchu protection. Three divisions were marched against them and defeated them, all the territory of the offending Kalmucks, the Eleuths, east of the Altai Mountains, being annexed. Chinese authority in Mongolia was reasserted and extended in 1753, and in the same year Kashgar and Yarkand were captured and Turkistan became an acknowledged dependency of the Chinese Empire.

In 1768 Burma was forced to sign a treaty of perpetual peace with China and to agree to pay a triennial tribute to the Court at Peking. A few years before the end of the century the Dalai Lama of Tibet appealed to the Emperor for help against the Gurkhas, who had defeated the Chinese troops on the Tibetan borders. A large army was dispatched, the Gurkhas were defeated, and their country became, nominally at all events, a tributary State. Thus at the end of Chien Lung's reign Manchu power was supreme from Mongolia to Cochin China and from Formosa to Nepal, and an enormous population of 400,000,000 lived, on the whole, contentedly under a centralised rule which acted through localised authorities allowed a large measure of freedom and initiative.

The secret of Manchu success, or perhaps one should say its

Origins Of Civilisation

Recent Discoveries Suggest Greece And Rome May Have Derived Their Cultures From Older Civilizations Of Indus Valley

All over the Middle East this is the season for "digging up the past."

Scientists and scholars spend their days out in the warm sun directing the gangs of coolies who are opening up tombs, laying bare ancient buildings and disclosing the pathetic remains of long dead civilisations, writes Mr. Ernest Benn in "News Chronicle."

Many of these expeditions are working on Biblical sites. On the whole, their work has gone to prove the general accuracy of the Scriptures; the spade has demolished the "higher criticism" which was the intellectual vogue of a past generation.

But most of the expeditions are now working far back beyond Biblical times. The discoveries of the last few years have begun to alter our conceptions of the early history of the human race. The results of this season's work will soon be disclosed and it is expected that startling new discoveries will be announced.

Thirty or forty years ago it was thought a great step when Sir Arthur Evans discovered a pre-Hellenic civilisation in Crete. Nowadays it is accepted that the early civilisations in the Tigris and Euphrates delta are earlier than anything that Egypt, Palestine or Greece can show.

LINKS WITH INDIA

To-day the discoveries of British and American excavators are moving the origins of civilisation farther and farther to the East.

Within the last two or three years Mr. Woolley, at Ur of the Chaldees, and Dr. Frankfort, at Tell Asmar (the site of the ancient Ashnunak, near Bagdad), have found in the Sumerian strata unmistakable links with India—objects and articles in these ancient Mesopotamian towns which undoubtedly came from the peoples living in the Indus valley.

The latest discoveries made by the Germans at Persepolis, in South Persia, have thrown further light on this question, and experts point out that it money were available to carry out digging in Afghanistan and Baluchistan the actual line of

seeds, lay in the fact that, though they entered China as invaders, they had long been under Chinese influence and entertained a great admiration for her. The secret of their ultimate failure, apart from their failure to continue to produce men of the requisite calibre, was (though this is a generalisation open to dispute) their inability to appreciate early enough the significance of Western pressure.

communication in those prehistoric times would begin to be laid bare.

The Bible narratives, impressed as they are so indelibly on the minds of everyone who possesses the European heritage, have in the past tended to be taken as the ultimate point in backward search. But the Mesopotamian sites have already taken history back beyond the Old Testament, and now are beginning to show how Europe may have been dependent culturally upon the still older civilisations of the Indus valley.

At Ur Mr. Woolley has already laid bare the city as it existed at the time of Abraham's setting out across the desert. I have stood in the streets which his contemporaries trod; I have looked at the shops—exactly like any Eastern bazaar of to-day—at which they bought their daily needs; I have been in what remains of their houses, with the familiar interior courtyard, the broken pillars, and the beginnings of the spiral stair leading to the upper storey.

At Babylon the Great I have seen the Hanging Gardens—once one of the Seven Wonders of the World, now the abomination of desolation—and have walked along the Sacred Way where the sacrificial and funeral processions passed.

In the Valley of the Kings I have seen the death-pomp of the Pharaohs.

"FERTILE CRESCENT"

But the search of the archaeologists now seems to be heading more and more eastwards. It has been left to the Americans to organise these archaeological expeditions on the soundest basis. The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago has a local headquarters in Egypt which superintends the work done by its separate expeditions in what is known as the "Fertile Crescent."

What is the Fertile Crescent? It is the name given to the strip of land between the Anatolian mountains and the northern Arabian desert. From Egypt it runs northwards to Palestine and Syria, then east to the upper Euphrates and Tigris, down to the Persian Gulf and so to India. In this strip the Chicago archaeologists have a whole series of expeditions working, with adequate resources and good buildings to live and work in. The British expeditions are not so favourably placed in this respect.

What the archaeologists are looking for is evidence from the situation of objects, rather than the objects themselves.

Eastern peoples, who have always buried their treasure, imagine that the expeditions that come out every winter from Europe and America are digging up valuable treasure. It often happens that the most valuable discoveries have come from the most trumpery objects. This season's finds will be disclosed within the next few weeks.

THE MALI'S VOCABULARY

(By "TEHMTEN")

Tukaram the "mali" has wonderful calves, not developed by the seventh exercise in Sandow's chart, nor by standing on toes on the edge of a stool and moving the body up and down, nor by Mr. Macfadden's meticulous instructions but by sheer hard work, which is worship. Unconsciously they have grown with other muscles, while he is busy growing the flowers.

A Maratha, made in Maharashtra, he has a strong jaw, he chews his "pan" with deliberation and economy, squatting in a cool spot in his garden, powdering his tobacco between his palms, with "chunam" on his forefinger, while the sun helps his flowers to grow. Hard-working, conscientious man he has come like his brother 'malis' in other thatched cottages, in other gardens, leaving his fields, spots of land, which for lack of unemployment doles in this country serve a pressing economic need, when he loses his job or gets tired of it.

A SON OF THE SOIL.

The ward boys of our hospitals, the mill-hands of Farel, those wonderful broad-shouldered 'ghatis' of the Docks, well-known in Bombay for extraordinary weight lifting powers, have all, unlike most of us, living in towns and suburbs, a few paternal acres to keep them going when jobs are scarce.

They start from Royal Opera House in the Poona Bus, two parallel lines of red turbaned passengers, going back to the distant villages through the main artery of Bombay into the well-known hills, over roads that go through avenues of trees into the ghats, high and low, up and down, by scattered hamlets, villages, over peaks overlooking green fields, with the din and bustle of Bombay still in their ears.

Some leave Bombay by the boats to Ratnagiri, the famous place from where everybody seems to come—Ratnagiri from where our rice comes, a land flowing with 'chas' and milk and the kindness which is in "ward boys" who also hail from that land, short sturdy men with the aforesaid jaws and calves, with well-balanced steps that can march to military music.

Tukaram, who is still chewing 'pan', squatting in his garden, while his fellow countrymen are going in the bus over hills and valleys, is a gardener with a kind heart. He has a sense of colours and his vocabulary of flowers is rich and living. He knows his land, his fields, his trees, his perceptions are intimate, more intimate than those of our friends, A. E. Karandikar, B.A., or B. A. Shah, M.A., at present living in Ahmedabad. Tukaram is not blinded to his immediate environment by soul-killing texts, or by a gigantic screen of foreign verbiage which makes perceptions second-hand, and by which the flowers become artificial, a mere miscellany of foreign names—they do not smell, they are like paper flowers made by Parisian working girls in dark rooms, mere intellectual concepts which do not flavour our life processes, nor make our vocabulary beautiful or make our environment a thing of beauty. Of course, we are not independent of flowers, but our flowers come from a noble pile of

roses in the Bazaar, they go into our women's hair, they bedeck the altar of gods, they are on the doors and lamps of New Moon day and on the "shabs" of the Mahomedan dead, in the wreaths of Christian mourners, but the vital contact of the flowers with the land and the tree, it seems, we have missed. Our contact with flowers is utilitarian, it is like seeing them in a cheap foreign oleograph, or in the crude vases of pink and green which heartlessly push out of existence Indian wares in Indian homes.

A BORN ARTIST.

To Tukaram they are not "phrases", "sights", "perfumes"—they are things of intimacies, of good red-earth, of hard-work, of sweat, and cool sounding spray of waters which come from the bowels of the earth. In the lives of Messrs. Shah and Karandikar, graduates of our University, and of B. C. Reporter, B.A., who is now studying for his First LL.B. and takes his tea at His Majesty's Cafe, Wodehouse Road, flowers do not play a prominent role. Like many words in their vocabulary, flower is a "concept", a second-hand idea, seen as in a "cinema", than a thing nourished and enjoyed. Introverts that we are, we look within and pass by the noblest scenes without paying the attention they need. To Tukaram they are the children of the soil, to us they are step-children like everything else around us. The foreign idiom takes the sap out of them. Our vocabulary lacks sap as Tukaram's does not. His feet are firm and he looks like a part of the rocks, of his hilly regions. His imagination may or may not have wings, but he can make a garland as few of our ladies can. He mixes colours like an artist. The garden is his handiwork, his palette.

His conception of gardening may or may not be questionable, but Tukaram loves his flowers as he loves his children. His work is with 'mati', red and black and clods of earth and the silent watching of the work of nature. To most of us, a garden is a garden, a static idea, a picture, a mere collection of indistinguishable trees and flowers—to him it is a silent factory of God, where every plant is busy, where the little shrub just jutting out the wet earth is nature's soft avowal of her function. The flower is to Tukaram at once the consummation and the reward to the sweet faith in his Maker, a kind of sublime optimism intimately connected with his profession.

One wonders, if we—separated from the intimate realities of clods and land and water—can ever speak with sap and strength the language of Tukaram, not because we want to be "Wordsworthians" (a literary mechanical concept to most of us) wanting to enrich literature by the virile words of the peasant, but because we want to live and laugh like these honest men whose background is truth and work.

There is joy in Tukaram's life, his soul is tuned with the gaiety of flowers though his little heel is dark. The sun is his senior partner and the flower in his little wife's hair is their co-operative effort.

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National Wastage—Art Of Printing—Training Schools—Government Scholarship—Nitindranath Tragedy—Film Interests—Art

Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

And Industry—National Reconstruction—Aims And Means—“Aberrationists” In Art—Adjective Values Of Art—Words, More Words.

Mr. C. F. Andrews in an article, in the current number of the “Modern Review,” on the national aspects of “Printing in India To-day” refers to a subject usually out of reach of the majority of “leaders” in India. He speaks of the “high hopes” of Nitindranath Ganguli, the grandson of the poet Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, who went to Germany to obtain technical training which could enable him “to create in India an artistic school of printing, not inferior in any respect to the finest art printing schools in Europe and America.” Nitindranath had, before his departure for Europe, served his apprenticeship at the Baptist Mission Press in Calcutta where he came to know the great variety of vernacular language types and at the “Times of India” Press where he had the opportunity to study special colour processes. Nitindranath could have, thus, easily qualified for the Government of India travelling scholarship. But he was not wedded to the easy path, to the cheap success, the safe career towards comfort and an assured pension. He rejected the scholarship and accepted the hazardous freedom of the creative artist. Death defeated, however, his irrepressible aspirations. Nitindranath died in Germany, in a foreign land, with his young dreams of service to the Motherland.

UNRECORDED TRAGEDIES
NATIONAL WASTAGE.
The tragic story narrated by Mr. C. F. Andrews is only one of the many tragedies unnoticed by “leaders” and unrecorded by the annual “tamasha” conferences. These learned assemblies have not yet begun to think of the vast amount of national wastage of skilled labour. It is not death alone that defeats the dream of service of the younger generation of men and women. National indifference to their aspirations is not less effective than death to lead them to tragic disillusion. And, the bitter contrast between conditions of work in foreign lands and those of deplorable uncertainty at home complete their despair. If only “leaders” in India could be persuaded to understand the necessity of clear and responsible thinking on the subject of the inter-related national problems of economic, industrial and cultural advancement most of the tragedies could be avoided and the young aspirations of the nation could be recognised and proved as its greatest and indestructible asset.

APPRECIATIVE ADJECTIVES.
Mr. C. F. Andrews has, as I said, given only one of the innumerable and unrecorded stories of defeated aspirations of national service. But he has broken the safe and pleasant conventions of “leaders”. Problems of national life are not a matter of individual opinion. They are a national task, of collective responsibility and concerted action. The pamphlet which young Nitindranath published is a sad reminder of the fact that India's inherited skill in art and art home-crafts, her indisputable faculty of design has not been recognised beyond the phase of academic exchange of individual opinions. The appreciative adjectives lavishly scattered by “leaders,” have not brought the question of that skilled labour in the national arena. It is not accepted as a national task, a collective responsibility for concerted action.

THE POOR STUDENT.
“In the Western countries, facilities are given for obtaining practical training in printing and its allied arts, in schools specially devoted for these purposes, whereas in India there are,” wrote Nitindranath, “no such schools where it is possible to undergo the necessary training and course of instructions. The greatest of all problems which face us to-day is the want of qualified men and schools of printing where suitable training, both practical and theoretical could be imparted to the poor Indian student of print under expert supervision and guidance.”

WOULD-BE GUTENBERG AND DISTANT DREAMS
“Unless and until we find the

solution to this problem, there can be no progress made and the aspiration of a national printing art or industry will merely be a long distant dream. It is not possible for the would-be Gutenberg to come to Europe for training as he cannot afford it. These are some who come to Europe at their own expense—some are Government scholarship holders. It will be doing injustice to the young printer to deny him the opportunity of training himself by placing a financial obstacle before him. Therefore, by establishing local schools of printing in India this difficulty will be overcome.”

INACCESSIBLE & INEFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIP.
“The Government of India has founded a scholarship for the study of printing in England. But there are certain conditions which make it inaccessible as it is awarded to those who know English and have completed a period of apprenticeship in a Government printing press. There is no doubt that many have been attracted by this tempting offer and I am of opinion, that it will be a great pity if trained Indians instead of helping to build up a national printing art seek posts in the Government printing offices.”

MEANS OF NATIONAL SELF-EXPRESSION
“To sum up I can do no better than to quote Warren who says ‘Men are wanted who will take an interest in printing for its own sake and study it as a means of national self-expression’.... Our own ancient art will be a source of inspiration to the future printer and supply us with new ideas which through the process of ‘modification’ and ‘elimination’ will clothe the future Indian book in a national and in beautiful typographical garment.”

DESPITE DESPAIR.
Syt. Nitindranath concluded with an appeal to owners and managers of printing presses to arrange lantern slide lectures and demonstrations. For, he thought rightly, that it requires “hard work and sacrifice to build up a national art which India in time to come, will justly be proud of as she is of her ancient art and literature.” An esteemed friend for years associated with printers has been thinking of a similar educative programme but he seems to have been led to despair by the “leaders.” He should proceed, despite the “leaders” and despite despair.

THE CINEMA VIEWS
NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION
Srimati Sarojini Naidu, in the interesting speech at the “Regal” the other day, spoke of the cinema as a means of national reconstruction in art and culture. She thus suggested another industry which could be and should be but has not been utilised as an active means of national self-expression. The increasing attention that has, rightly been paid to the advancement of the cinema and associated film industries seems to have left practically untouched that aspect. “The recent organisation of the ‘Association of the Cinema Trade in India’ of the ‘Film Group’ in the Central Legislature and of the ‘Motion Picture Society of India’ may be taken as indicative of helpful response. But their inter-relation and scope are not as clear as they should have been. Is the ‘Film Group’ of the Central Legislature an inarticulate and the unorganised for example, of the ‘Motion Picture Society of India’ and the ‘Cinema Trade Association’? Its aims and objectives are, apparently, comprehensive. But what is exactly its position? Will it safeguard the interests of the inarticulate and the unorganised workers in the industry? Let us know and let us watch these institutions with sympathetic care and foresight.”

DEFINED AIMS IN EDUCATION LEAD TO ECONOMY.
The examination of the aims of all these aspects and instruments of national self-expression and reconstruction, in art and culture, education and industry, should lead to the economy of national resources. The speech which Sjt. Krishnalal S. Vakil made at the

Teachers' Conference at Bordi examined, rightly, the means of education. But the tug-of-war in educational aims, the consequent casual revision of educational practice, which leads to the derelict lot of the teachers, deserves greater attention, closer scrutiny, than it has been able to obtain. Which is the national agency that has, for example, analysed dispassionately the place of vocational education in the elementary and advanced schools? The imported “methods” of education has neither defined the aim or objectives of national education nor accomplished a programme of national reconstruction.

THE REAL DIFFERENCE.
Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Director of the School of Art, spoke last week on “Fashions in Art” at the Architectural Students' Debating Society. During the course of his speech he observed—

“The real difference between the Renaissance and ‘Modern Art’ (using the word in an accepted sense) is that the Renaissance fulfilled its contrast with its public. At the present time when we have the desperate spectacle of our ‘aberrationists’ in art in Europe desperately endeavouring to drag India into the vortex of their own imbecilities; to bring to the latest modern fashions in art of the Western world the sanction of an ancient Eastern usage! The newly started firm feels desperately in need of a reference from the old-established one. So our modern aberrationists are referring their chintz to India for a testimonial!”

NO ADMISSION TO “MASTERS”.
Referring to the statement of Sjt. Mulk Raj Anand which maintained that “the methods formulated by Mr. Abinindra Nath Tagore and his disciples combine the traditional laws of ancient Indian craftsmen with the theories of modern European and Far Eastern artists” He remarked—

“The part of this resounding sentence which fascinates me, is the amalgamation of India's tra-

ditional laws in art, with the theories of modern European artists. Notice the insistence upon the word modern, because, of course, the great fountain-head of this fashionable style of wild writing. Mr. Havell himself could not bear the Renaissance. So great spiritual Western artists like Fa Angelico, the painted, Donatello, the sculptor, and Brunelleschi the architect, are not admitted to the group of westerners who are allowed to claim relationship with the art of India. This lofty claim is reserved for whom? Why for our modern aberrationists’ (or ‘abstractionists’), for our futurists, and vorticists; what does the prefix matter since all ‘cysts’ are unpleasant?”

THE REAL CONNECTION, EXTREMES MEET.

“The real connection between the extremists of modern art in Europe, and the extremists of art in India lies in the fact that both rely almost entirely upon words.” That is how Capt. Gladstone Solomon has analysed the voluminous literature that has grown up round the super-imposed “revival” of Indian art. And, it is more or less, a correct analysis. The exponents of Indian art have discovered the profitable adjective values of Indian art. They have left the specific and objective values of Indian art significantly and severely alone.

CRITICS AND CRITICS—THE “CHANGE AND CHOP”.
He ends with a hopeful note. He concludes—

“Fortunately, however, India's future in art is not dependent upon the fashions, whims, and oddities of the critics who write about India, who chop and change almost as often, as the scientists. It depends upon the genius of her artists and craftsmen, which is now re-awakening for the benefit of the world at large.”
Capt. Gladstone Solomon must remember that there are critics and critics. And, in India, particularly, there are art critics and the other rather vast community who “change and chop” of art collectors, dealers, antiquarians, archaeologists and literary romancers. The distinction is vital and long overdue.

MOHEN-JO-DARO ANTIQUITIES EXCAVATION AND DISTRIBUTION

The following questions asked by Mr. Lalchand Navalsai, M.L.A., in the current session of the Assembly are given along with answers to them:—

(a) Will Government be pleased to state if they have distributed the “Mohen-jo-Daro” relics?
(b) If so, how many and which finds have been given away to the British Museum in London?
(c) Have any such relics been removed to the Central Museum at Delhi? If so, how many and which?
(d) Have any such relics been sent or are intended to be sent to the Municipal Museum, Karachi? If so, how many and which?

(e) If the distribution has taken place, who was responsible for the actual distribution being made?
(f) Were any members of the Legislature or of any committee constituted under the Ancient Monuments Act consulted? If not, why not?

Reply by Mr. G. S. Bajpai: (a) to (f) So far there has been no distinction of the Mohen-jo-Daro relics. They are kept in the permanent local museum which has been established at Mohen-jo-Daro. The question whether duplicates, of which there is understood to be an abundance, should be lent to important museums in India is being considered. The claims of Karachi will receive careful consideration.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Mr. Lalchand Navalsai: Who is considering them?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: The Director-General of Archaeology in consultation with Government?

Mr. Lalchand Navalsai: Will the

Committee which has been appointed under the Monuments Act be consulted? Mr. G. S. Bajpai: No committee has been appointed yet, but when it is appointed it will certainly be consulted.

Mr. Lalchand Navalsai: May I know if, until this committee is appointed, some Members of this House are going to be consulted?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: That is a suggestion which I am prepared to pass on to the Director-General. We have not yet reached the stage of deciding the distribution of the relics.

Mr. Muhammad Yamin Khan: Will it not be feasible to bring these relics to Delhi instead of keeping them in such an out-of-the-way place as Mohen-jo-Daro?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: The position is that the Government of India decided some time ago that relics of this kind discovered in a particular place shall, in order to be appreciated in a proper focus, be kept near the site of excavation as far as possible. That is why there is a special museum at Taxila and there is also a museum at Mohen-jo-Daro. But when there are a number of duplicates available, the question of distribution to important centres such as Calcutta or Delhi is also favourably considered.

FURTHER EXCAVATIONS.
Mr. Lalchand Navalsai: Have Government decided to stop further excavations at ‘Mohen-jo-Daro’? If so, do they propose to ask any American, British, continental or Indian society interested in such work, to carry on the explorations? If not, do

(Continued on Page 8).



The New Era celebrated last week its art festival. The picture of the “Snanam” dance shows one of the many interesting items on its programme.

Indian Music Needs Impetus From Private Enterprise

(BY S. V.)

During the last few years a craze has been in evidence consisting of founding of organizations with limited, private membership for the purpose of encouragement of *Majlis* music.

WORK OF SOCIETIES.

The movement certainly registers

the deplorable conditions that have always existed even in a city like ours in musical culture and is to be welcomed as significant of the desire of hundreds of music-loving people to create facilities for hearing good music. The enterprise like this offers possibilities such as are found developed into various societies in foreign countries



The Statute of Harchandral Vishandas by Syt. B. V. Talim, the reputed sculptor, is now unveiled at Karachi. The statue is, decidedly, an impressive composition by the gifted artist. Its stately dignity is in harmony with the character of the patriot.



Mr. Edmand De Maitre special envoy of the well-known Paris Journal “Excelsior” who is on short tour in India ‘en route’ to further East. He is interested in “Joga” philosophy, art, and culture of India.

that make not merely good chamber and orchestral music but the drama and the films accessible to a by no means small public who find the level of the commercial and state-controlled product unsatisfactory. In these countries, the repertory theatres and film societies exist not merely to lodge the soulless state interference in aesthetic matters but to satisfy a demand in decent, more than exotic or purely “highbrow” taste.

INDIAN MUSIC.

It is perhaps inevitable that the problems presented here should be fundamentally different. We have to deal here principally with taste, or (more correctly) lack of taste amongst those who are supposed to inherit traditions in art and music that are to-day reduced more or less to decadence, not because of commercialism but because of several other factors of a different origin. To take music alone, the impossibility to adopt it to the mass level is only too apparent. It is and will always remain a creative and interpretative art; it is essentially individualistic even in its cultural expression and development in conformity with the social phenomenon. Indian music, certainly, is bound up with the ancient *sampradaya* that is characteristic of several other arts as well; and the barriers of this tradition, although they could be decadent in the midst of modern environment, are quite symbolic of the whole mental attitude towards an art that is noble and difficult. They define the boundary line between the complex classic and the tawdry, the art of the master and the art that is taught in the academies of music for young ladies.

LOCAL ENTERPRISE.

Taste consists in aesthetic discrimination and is certainly a matter of training in the majority of cases. The best we can do is to have better facilities for hearing music, for encouraging the class of artists who could sing for small audiences in a favourable atmosphere. The private enterprise can do a great deal in this direction and can also extend its activities in several others. To quote an instance, the Bombay musical circle which is probably the pioneer and oldest society and which is having its annual gathering during the week made a beginning in organising concerts in which amateurs drawn out of the membership could take part. The majority of performers could hardly reach any level but the concert displayed quite promising local talent. The performance of the Secretary Mr. Deshpande and Mr. Jashanwala was, however, excellent and demonstrated how even amateurs could reach up a high, professional level, thanks to the energetic Secretariat of Messrs. Bai and Deshpande. The other societies can surely emulate this example and contribute to the culture of Indian music.

S. V.

A Page About Books And Their Writers

OMAR KHAYYAM AND ECCLESIASTES

"A Study In Despair"

(BY J. E. SAKLATWALLA.)

The many coincidences which the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam presents to the thought and language of Ecclesiastes have been somewhat obscured by the fact of the latter having been included in the Holy Bible. Ecclesiastes, according to modern exegists, particularly the learned Gastrow, is now admitted to be the work of Koheleth, and not that of the wise king Solomon, as is made to appear in the work itself. The latest date given to its composition falls about two centuries before the Christian era, and it is now admitted that considerable interpolations of an exhortatory kind have been imported in order to make it an edifying work. These facts are important in so far as they help us to separate the thoughts of Koheleth from those of his pious fabricators.

Like the Koheleth of the "Ideal Biography," in his relation to the Jewish Rabbis of his time, Omar Khayyam's "half-voluptuous, half-cynical strain" seems to have set up a minatory wagging of beards among the Imams of Islam and the mystics of the Sun sect. Filled with what Renan called "la grande curiosité" and giving their hearts to search, to seek, and to know, Koheleth, like his Persian prototype of the twelfth century, could not be cribbed, cabined, and confined within the limits of a narrow creed.

The melancholy refrain of "vanity of vanities, all is vanity" is heard again and again in Koheleth, and it is vigorously echoed back in Omar's.

"Fools, your Reward is neither Here nor There." That life is short and death is certain are the only two things of which they are sure; and they alike counsel us to "make the most of what we may yet spend." Koheleth, whose disciplined mind stalks majestically between extremes, concludes that there is nothing better for a man than that he should "thus eat and drink, and be merry." Omar Khayyam, too, wished to live "in some corner of the hubbub couch," as we know from the fact of his declining the offered Governorship of Nishapur. He does not seek the glories of the world or sigh for the paradise to come, but would be content with the cup that clears to-day of past regrets and future fears.

LIFE AFTER DEATH.

Man's aspirations after immortality are met by Koheleth with "Who knoweth in what way a man is better than a beast?" Only the dead can speak with knowledge if they could come back alive to this world, and Koheleth gently asks, "Who shall bring him?" to which we have Omar's defiant conviction. "Drink—for once Dead you never shall return." To the question whether the prophets and sages of the world have not spoken of an after-life in which the inequalities of this world are to be redressed, we have Omar's characteristic outburst. "Why, all the Saints and Sages who discuss'd Of the Two Worlds so learnedly are in thrall Like foolish Prophets forth: Their words to scorn Are scattered, and their mouths are stopp'd with dust."

The scepticism is extended by Koheleth and Omar Khayyam alike to the very foundation of religion, the former of whom takes the view that religion originated in no small measure from dreams, and is, therefore, impelled to warn us that, "In the multitude of dreams and many words there are also divers vanities." The thought is reiterated in Omar's.

"The Revelations of Devout and Learned..... Are all but stories, which, awake from sleep, They told their comrades, and to sleep returned."

The speculative Nihilism of Omar Khayyam and of Koheleth alike deny the basis for the "ultimate values" of religion, sin and virtue, the former of which is to be punished in hell, and the latter to be rewarded in heaven.

It is unthinkable that such great minds should even be deterred from 'making themselves manifest' by such crude beliefs.

"THE WHEEL OF FATE."

Both take their stand firmly on the "terra firma," and see things as far as the eye of man can reach. There is no ambiguity about them. Koheleth ironically notes that "there is one event unto the righteous, and to the wicked: 'Dust unto Dust and to Dust descend,'" says Omar with characteristic conviction, and his mind burrows underground where the erstwhile member of the human body becomes common clay, and is thereafter used for making pots and cups. In the beautiful parable of the Pots, the Kuzeh-nameh, we have the talking pots summarising their relation to the Potter, One pot, in particular, which had been spilt in the making, is made to ask why it should be punished because of the unsteady hand of its maker. We have here, in a sentence, the poet's protest at the injustice of meting out punishment for sins committed in a world where everything is pre-determined. Koheleth is singularly like Omar in his mastery summing up that there is nothing new under the sun, that the world moves round a pre-ordained orbit. The existence has come about by the movement of a blind mechanical power variously symbolised by Omar as "the wheel of fate," "the Eternal Saki," "The moving finger."

The ball may not make question of Ayes or Noes, but with sentient beings the desire to know is part of life. This is a sore travail given by God to man to be exercised therein, says Koheleth, and Omar, who visited doctor and saint, was not able to know more than "I came like water and like wind I go." Koheleth was brought to such a pass that he "hated life and sought to give himself in to wine."

BACCHANALIAN PHASE.

The bacchanalian phase of Omar seems to be the one most known of him, with the result that his reputation has been verily sold for a song. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the apparent hedonism is not the light-hearted ravings of a tipsy-topper but the bitter jest of a powerful intellect. His scepticism certainly leads him to tranquil Epicureanism like that preached by Koheleth—eat, drink, and be merry—but he never sought to narcotise the sense of wretchedness by the stimulation of the wine-cup.

Numberless instances of unconscious parallelism between the ancient Hebrew and the medieval Persian free-thinker can be piled up but one point of divergence between the two remains to be noted.

Their temperaments vary Omar Khayyam has been called flip-pant and irreverent, whereas Koheleth is gentle, detached and almost ascetic. Omar is passionate, bitter and defiant, while the Hebrew preacher's equable irony is never ruffled by vehemence. As expressions of the very original Irreligion of "Thinking Men," as Fitzgerald phrased it, the Ecclesiastis, like the Rubaiyat, must be accorded the foremost place among the works that have expressed man's deepest doubts.

International Publishers announce for early spring publication "I Love," an autobiographical novel by the young Soviet writer, P. Aweenko. The Soviet press ranks this novel with the best in realistic literature.

At the present time, when great deal of attention is to be paid to reconstruction of buildings in areas affected by recent earthquake disasters, the announcement of a new book by J. J. Creskoff entitled "Dynamics of earthquake resistant structures" will interest many of our readers. This book provides the first dynamical treatment of earthquake resistant design. In it is shown how to determine the seismic moments and shears and how to distribute them among the component parts of a building. Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co. (Bombay) are Agents for its sale in India.

Jobless Workers

MEMOIRS OF THE UNEMPLOYED. By Lance Beales and R. S. Lambert. Published by Messrs. Victor Gollancz, Ltd., London. Price, 5s.

Industrial unemployment has been, and will continue to be, the concomitant of capitalist civilization, and as long as that civilization persists, there can be no effective solution for the problem which is, in the wake of the economic crisis, assuming challenging proportions. For professional and careerist politicians, be they tainted with the Socialist-cum-trade union brush or with the pseudo-radicalist of liberal one, unemployment has provided an excellent ladder to climb to positions of political influence and power. Discussion from the purely economic stand-point has been proceeding for a number of years, but from nowhere has come the cure for this social malady.

The emergence of Soviet Russia, however, with her plan of Socialist reconstruction, has brought into broad relief not only the enormity of the problem that faces Society and State alike the world over, but has also raised the problem from mere economic pragmatism to a deepening menace to the existing world structure itself, and no amount of tinkering will abate that menace. We have heard of paralytic solutions of doles, poor laws and "work-house" and constructional schemes to provide work for the workless, but these, at best, are only palliatives and not abiding remedies.

While the economists with their political coadjutors are busy breaking the ice with their pet theories, the iceberg does not seem to give way. On the contrary, Unemployment is swelling and this "reserved army" of industrial chaos is becoming too heavy a social burden. Unless some radical cure is forthcoming it is not impossible to believe that the world will be confronted with dire conflict for the conquest of bread. Let us leave the economists to their intellectual gymnastics and for a moment be among the unemployed themselves.

Little effort has so far been made to understand and evaluate the effect of unemployment on social culture and human development, how the jobless look at the world, the antagonism of social forces and the struggle for existence. The present volume, "Memoirs of the Unemployed," is an attempt to present what men and women, out of work, have to say of the effect that continued, enforced idleness has had on them. A book of this kind is not very easy to produce. It demands patience, care and industry of no mean order.

(Continued from column 7). hardly a poem which has not force, or a strange magic, or a lucid loveliness, or a profundity, which can only escape those who have never distinguished cleverness from wisdom, and cannot understand that for the some modern poets, the stiff protic note is ratiocinative.

Yeats never gives us, as do some modern poets, the stuff processes of thought; he does not take us on the sorry, if worthy, business of collecting the sticks and paper and fuel and the laying of the fire and the scratching of the match, and the ensuing smoke and sullen, reluctant catching of the fuel—all of them resulting perhaps in an exiguous, too quickly extinguished flicker of flame.

He has pondered—for how long who can tell? He writes out of that diligent and arduous meditation—and the fire is at once burning clear flame, not to be put out, fire of the heart, fire of the mind, fire of the spirit.

GREEK AND CELT

It is the same fire throughout. In the early poems the poet went to Greek as well as to Celtic themes; he has been haunted, from the beginning, by the vision of Ilium's towers—"Troy passed away in one high funeral gleam. And Usna's children died"; and he heard the voices that cannot be quieted, however, much one may try to silence them:

O sweet everlasting Voices, be still: Go to the guards of the heavenly fold And bid them wander obeying your will, Flame under flame, till Time be no more:

Have you not heard that our hearts are too old. That you call in birds, in wind on the hill. In shaken boughs, in tide on the shore?

O sweet everlasting voices be still. It is the same power which the poet finds and proclaims in his soul's adventuring to Hyzantium:

O sages standing in God's holy fire As in the gold mosaic of a wall. Come from the holy fire, perma in a gyre,

order. Anyone who has come in contact with workmen, thrown out of their job for no fault of theirs, who have worn out the soles, not only of their boots, but of the natural soles of their feet in tramping about to find work, can very well imagine the accumulated bitterness swelled up within them.

Messrs. Lance Beales and R. S. Lambert, therefore, deserve to be congratulated on the very able manner in which they have presented these memoirs to the public. The book is a collection of first-hand accounts by the workless themselves. There are 25 chapters and each one of them gives different experiences of persons in different trades and calling. Each one presents to the reader a new problem. These personal accounts would have been dreadful reading, but for the saving grace of humour which is characteristic of the proletariat even in starvation. There is a genuine ring of candour sounding through these accounts. Every statement is direct and there is no attempt at nightmarish exaggerations beloved of Masters and Bosses.

To have produced such a volume is in itself a great achievement. But its inherent value is even greater. The varying and, at times, conflicting attitudes of the different individuals raise fundamental psychological, social and cultural problems. There is, in this book, ample material that should stimulate serious thought. It has done for England what similar works have done for Poland and other European countries. The need for similar publications cannot be gainsaid. Though attempts at such publications are of very recent origin, it is to be hoped that more attention will be directed by Trade Union and Labour publicists to the world over in this direction for no indictment of the Capitalist Structure and Capitalist Economy will be more precise, more convincing, more complete.

"N."

Joseph Stalin, V. Molotov and the members of the Council of People's Commissars contribute to a symposium on Soviet economic and social planning, just issued by International Publishers. "From the First to the Second Five-Year Plan" sums up the results of the first Plan and explains the gigantic undertakings in all fields of the national life envisioned by the second Plan. It is the first comprehensive and authoritative book on the Second Five-Year Plan.

And be the slinging-masters of my soul. Consume my heart away; sick with desire And fastened to a dying animal It knows not what it is; and gather me Into the artifice of eternity.

If there be a difference, save that of progress in power and profundity, between the early and the later Yeats, it is, apart from style, only this. There is an increase in the depth of his religious outlook.

As Mr. Yeats is not a Christian, his absorption in religion, in the things of spiritual reality, has never received due attention. Even Christian mystics get an indolent hearing; and one whose mysticism is so eclectic and personal as Mr. Yeats, cannot be surprised at the neglect of this aspect of his work.

Yet it is most important, and it is very prominent in the poems of his two latest books. It is implicit in the whole section. "Vacillation," and explicit in many poems like the lines to von Hugel, with its "Homer is my example and his unchristened heart"—a line to which Erasmus would, I think, have taken exception.

For is not the "Iliad" a proclamation of the value of the individual soul and of the supremacy of personal relationship? And does not the "Odyssey" cry aloud that, however a man may wander, he cannot escape from himself and the obligations he has laid upon himself?

I have no space to discuss W. B. Yeats the Irish poet, a man whose patriotism has been as wise as it has been deep, who can recognise his people's failings and would claim for their virtues only that they must be used, not boasted of.

He has been the poet of romantic Ireland, of heroic Ireland—"We were the last romantics—chose for theme Traditional sanctity and loveliness," he cries to his dead friend, Lady Gregory; and if romance should seem outworn, and heroes become shrewd and politic, he can call back romance and the heroic with a word, for—"The innocent and beautiful! Have no enemy but time," and no poet's work, since Blake's, has so shared in "the artifice of eternity" as that of W. B. Yeats.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

THE PROBLEM OF RURAL UPLIFT IN INDIA. by M. B. Ahmad. Taluqdar Printing Press, Lucknow. Price Rs. 2/8/-.

The book is written by an official of the United Provinces Civil Service, who appears to have devoted much thought to the problem of rural reconstruction and has done some little practical work in that direction in the Akbarpur Tahsil. The editor of the book, Mr. Aziz Erfani says:—

"There are twenty-six experimental and demonstration farms in the United Provinces, a full paraphernalia of office and organization, and still the methods in vogue everywhere are almost primitive, the average yield per acre for the principal crops being as low as heretofore. The number of co-operative societies is quite large enough; yet the agricultural debt of the provinces remains as immense as ever; marketing and disposing off facilities are totally unknown to the average producer; while the commercial syndicates and trading societies are still to come. Similar is the plight of sanitation and veterinary departments, education and general uplift,—everything proclaiming a waste of public funds with perhaps the doubtful grace of providing jobs for a fraction of the educated unemployed." This very severe indictment is not perfectly correct and yet it is not far from the true state of things. Governmental efforts at village uplift are a costly failure both in the British India and in the large Indian States. Why?

PROBLEM IS PSYCHOLOGICAL. The Governmental efforts fail because there can be no real betterment unless the people feel an urge for self-improvement and for that end they develop the spirit of self-help and self-respect. The Governments attempt to improve the lot of the villagers by mechanically providing certain facilities through organised co-ordination of various official departments such as those of education, agriculture, co-operation, public health and sanitation, medical and veterinary relief. You may feed or overfeed a consumptive patient but you cannot compel his digestive system to digest and assimilate the food. Rural uplift work is only possible by creating amongst the people a desire to improve their lot, and to work for it. The problem is entirely psychological.

The facilities offered by Governments or by other agencies may help or may not. For example, the intense desire for self-expression or self-government remains and increases whether facilities or obstructions are placed in the way. The main thing is that the people must strongly feel that the present state of affairs must be changed. Governments and the people have come to realise that the work of rural reconstruction can be done by the people themselves. The duty of the various departments is merely to supply, and supply willingly, all expert technical information. Theoretically this is admitted but you cannot wipe off old habits and traditions in a day and the officials cannot help poking their noses everywhere and attempt to boss the show. After all, they have to advertise themselves in order to secure promotions and better pensions.

Three-fourths of the book under review contains information about the various ways in which improvements may be brought about. The information is well collated, but the really interesting part is that in which the author describes the work done in the Akbarpur Tahsil, and at Masodha.

The price of the book is moderate and workers in the field of village uplift will find some ideas and bits of information that will be useful.

S. B. MEHTA.

TIP TO IL DUCE

"A good story of Signor Mussolini, though possibly apocryphal, was told me in one of the London embassies, the other day," writes "Peterborough" in "The Daily Telegraph." Delayed in a roadside village for more than two hours by the breakdown of his motor-car, he was persuaded to visit the local cinema. Throughout a lurid triangle drama he sat without evincing the slightest interest. When the news bulletin depicted him on the screen and the audience rose with shouts of "Viva il Duce" and "Viva Mussolini," he naturally remained seated. Then came a gentle tap on his shoulder, and his neighbour whispered, "I quite agree with you, my friend, but it is safer to stand."

Greatest Living Master In English

No Poet's Work, Since Blake's, Has So Shared In "The Artifice Of Eternity" As That Of Yeats

Reviewing in "News Chronicle" the "Collected Poems" of W. B. Yeats (Macmillan) Mr. R. Ellis Roberts writes:—

About twenty years ago Mr. Yeats published—in "Responsibilities"—that fine declaration which he called "A Coat". I made my song a coat. Covered with embroideries From head to foot. Of old mythologies But the fools caught it. Wore it in the world's eyes As though they'd wrought it. Song, let them take it. For there's more enterprise. In walking naked. It is strange that he, the professed poet of moods (though each mood is an intellectual thing), the poet of dreams (though dreams are for him an adventure into reality, not an escape from life) should have had this poem of a mood taken so strictly.

TWO YEATSEES?

It is common form now for many critics to talk of the earlier and the later Yeats, even God help them (to contrast the mysticism of "Crossways" and "The Rose" and "The Wind among the Reeds" with the stark, hard realism of "The Tower" and of "The Winding Stair").

Such men have not been able to read even "The Coat" intelligently. A man does not alter his character when he abandons his robes. Nothing can be so futile as a criticism which attempts to make a distinct division between the poetry of the young Yeats and the older Yeats, which assumes some fundamental alteration in his vision and in his philosophy because he

has chosen to vary the statement of them.

If I may dare to alter the great poet's metaphor, I should say that, in his youth, the sword of his verse was often in its scabbard, and when out of it, the blade and the hilt were curiously engraved and jewelled; in his age, there is rarely any scabbard, though there may be a ribbon or a tassel on the plain-handle which he has chosen instead of the Druid workmanship of old.

But the poet, the swordsman is splendidly the same. His sense of the spiritual world is the same. His belief in the symbolic nature of experience is the same. His advocacy of an imaginative aristocracy has not faltered.

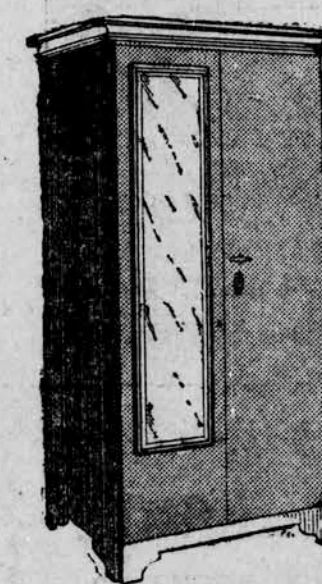
His passionate trust in love, though (or because) unwarded and uncomfortable, may find other words than of old, but is still a liturgical act celebrated at a lonely altar which challenges all the trivial and tawdry shrines of indisciplined and infidelity.

To read his work as reprinted here—all the narrative and lyric poems from his first volume to his latest—is to be acutely aware of that indefectible unity of the poet. And what an achievement this book proclaims!

When I add all the plays, and those essays, wise, shrewd, witty and in a prose whose supremacy has never had full acknowledgment—I have no hesitation in claiming that Yeats is by far the greatest master in English literature now living. There is not a page here without its lines of beauty, there is

(Continued in Col. 3 and 4.)

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Guest: "This room looks to me like a cell."

Belboy (politely): "Well, it's all a matter of what a person's used to."

* * *

Host: "Well, little lady, did you have a good night?"

Small Visitor: "I don't know. I was asleep all the time."

* * *

"Bargain hunters will tolerate any crowding and scrambling," says a stores proprietor. Sales don't care.

* * *

"Call your dog off, before he bites me."

"I daren't, miss. His name is Caesar."

* * *

A skating champion admits that he had a lot of bad falls before he mastered the art. He tumbled to it.

* * *

"What's your little brother weeping about?" asked the visitor.

"He isn't really crying," replied the little girl. "He was just trying to make an onion bounce like a rubber ball."

* * *

Efficiency Man: "I can't possibly make both ends meet on my salary."

Employer: "If you could you'd be a star efficiency man and I'd pay you more."

* * *

Suitor: "I would like to marry your daughter."

Business Man: "Well, sir, you can leave your name and address, and if nothing better turns up we can notify you."

* * *

Counsel: "You say you came on business. I put it to you that there was a stronger motive."

Traveller: "Perhaps there was."

Counsel (triumphantly): "Then what was it?"

Traveller: "A locomotive."

* * *

A waiting served dinner to two Aberdeenians. Later, when he placed the bill on the table, neither of them took any notice.

After some time, with still no sign from either diner, the waiter rang up his wife. "Don't wait up for me," he said. "It looks like a deadlock."

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Dwarf Radio For Safer Flying



Sir Philip Sassoon, Under-Secretary of State for Air, accompanied by Col. Sheldermine, director of civil aviation and representatives of foreign governments, officially inaugurated a wireless station that works on the shortest wave length ever used at Lympne Aerodrome, Kent.

The station will operate on a wave length of eight inches and will be used as a high efficiency radio link across the Channel to help Continental air services. Another station has been built at St. Inglevert, France to connect up with Lympne. Photo shows:—Sir Philip Sassoon inaugurating the new service at Lympne. The giant reflector on the right contains the short 1 inch aerial.

He: "I've been trying to think of the right word for two weeks."

She: "How about 'fortnight'?"

Reveler: "So I've been at Brown's. Have I? How do you know that?"

Wife: "Well, you're wearing Mrs. Brown's hat!"—The Humorist, London.

A veterinary surgeon says that some animals suffer from insomnia. The cats round our way certainly seem to spend many sleepless nights.

Englishman: "Why don't you make fun of my countrymen just as you make fun of your own?"

Scott: "Well, non, it's bad enough being an Englishman without makin' a joke about it."

"You're so beautiful, darling!"

"Am I really?"

"Awfully—of course. I know I'm no judge of beauty, but I think you're beautiful."

Three Welshmen in an inn praising a glass of beer:

First Man—"Best glass of beer I never tasted no better."

Second Man—"So did I, neither."

Third Man—"Neither did I, too."

"Ah, Donald," said the minister, "I hear they've gone dry in your brother's village."

"Dry?" remarked Donald.

"Dry? Why, man, they're parched. I've just received a letter from Sandy, and, believe me, the stamp wall stock on w, a pin."

A man met his doctor in the street and stopped him to say, "Oh, I say doctor, such a peculiar thing has happened to my wife. I think she must have got lockjaw, for she can't open her mouth at all." Then, after a short pause, he added, "Could you look round in about a week's time, and see if you can do anything for her?"

"Patience and perseverance will accomplish all things," said a passenger in a railway compartment. A pompous fellow traveller turned to him crossly and said: "Nonsense, sir! I can tell you many things which neither patience nor perseverance can accomplish." "Perhaps you can," said the other. "but I have never yet come across one thing."

"Well then I'll tell you one. Will patience and perseverance ever enable you to carry water in a sieve?"

"Certainly!"

"I would like to know how!"

"Simply by waiting patiently for the water to freeze!"

A pedestrian crossed a traffic-filled street while looking up at an aeroplane overhead. Three busses shaved him so closely that his beard didn't appear again for a week the wind from six passing cars raised the nap on his last year's suit, one five-passenger car removed the shine from the back of his left shoe, and the drivers of seven others of assorted makes, while stripping their gears in an effort to avoid him, also stripped their vocabularies of every known high-powered adjective.

After stumbling over the curbstone on the further side of the road the pedestrian was heard to murmur: "My gracious, those aviators lead dangerous lives!"—*"Toronto Globe."*



LONDON'S HAUNTED BELL

Death Knell Told By
Unseen Hand

Mingled with the music of bells when they rang out over London on Christmas morning the "glad tidings of great joy," was heard the voice of Gabriel.

Gabriel is a great bell that lately was taken down from the doomed belfry of the ancient and decayed parish church of Avenbury, in Herefordshire, and hung in the tower of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, Queen Victoria street—one of the most famous of the City's Wren churches.

Gabriel is no ordinary bell. It was cast at Worcester 500 years ago, and has raised a joyful clamour, or tolled slow notes of mourning, through many of the most momentous periods of this country's history.

VILLAGERS' BELIEF.

But there is something very strange about Gabriel.

It is said that it is haunted! Generations of Avenbury folk have held this belief, with what seems to be good reason.

Whenever a person of Avenbury died, the bell (so it is said) would toll of its own accord.

Certain it is that it was heard tolling—though no hand touched the rope—when the last two vicars of Avenbury died.

This Rector of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, the Rev. John S. Sankey, believes the story.

"It was thought, that a devil lived in the bell," he said to me. "Well, there have been stranger things than the tolling of a bell by a malicious spirit."

"However (and here he smiled) I am hoping, the bell a newly been blessed that the spirit, or ghost, has been exercised, and that it will not bother anybody any more."

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FROM FAR & NEAR

"HAIR-RAISING"

A fourteen-year-old Liverpool boy who complained of a sensation of "hair-raising" following a motor accident has been awarded £47 2s. 6d. He is Stanley J. Webb and sued Dr. H. G. Higgins. A doctor said the "hair-raising" feeling could be attributed to shock.

DOG THAT BIT THE PREMIER.

Two White House pets, Meggie and Major, have lost their home because of their biting ways.

Major, huge police dog which nipped at Hon. R. B. Bennett when the Canadian Prime Minister was at Washington for the Roosevelt economic parleys, has been sent to the President's ancestral home at Hyde Park, N. Y.

Mrs. Roosevelt parted with her Scotch terrier giving her to a friend for keeping. Meggie bit a newspaper woman.

FEWER MILLIONAIRES.

According to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, no one in the U.S. had an income of more than \$1,000,000 a year in 1932. There were thirty-eight persons enjoying this income in 1929. In that year also, there were nineteen persons with incomes of between \$800,000 to 1,000,000 in 1932 there were only two. The number of people with incomes of \$200,000 or more dwindled from 513 in 1929 to 20 in 1932.

AN "UPSIDE DOWN" RECORD.

Four hours, five minutes and 22 seconds after he flopped his airplane over on its back, Milo Burckham, 28-year-old aviator, flopped right side up again on Dec. 29 at Long Beach, California, and landed with upside down flight record in his possession.

Once more he had taken it away from Lieut. Tito Falconi, Italian aviator, with whom Burckham, has been engaging in a friendly duel ever since last August.

Falconi's record was three hours, six minutes in an upside down flight from St. Louis, Mo., to Joliet, Ill.

"ARTIFICIAL" PLANT GROWTH.

A single tomato root tip, a quarter inch long, is growing so fast "artificially" at the Rockefeller Institute that if there were food enough it would become seven and a half times as big as the earth in a little more than a year.

The growth is a living proof of the irresistible energy behind the principle of life and the forces which produce evolution. It shows what a single seed could do under the "favourable" conditions of a millennium where it had no competition, and more food to eat than the entire size of the earth.

The scientific aim of the experiment is a study of problems of plant nutrition and the behaviour of certain diseases.

PATENT FOR SANDPIC MOULDS

That juvenile seaside delicacy—the sand pie—will be taking on a variety of new shapes and size next season, due to the observations of the wife of a local engineer, during a visit to the seaside.

As she sat on the sands watching the children lining up rows of these pies, she wondered why the buckets should not be made in the form of moulds which when filled with sand, would produce attractive models of cathedrals, churches, forts and castles.

She mentioned the idea to her husband who immediately saw the novelty of the idea with the result that provisional patents have now been granted for such moulds, which will enable scale models of buildings to be easily constructed on the sands by children.

NEWS & NEWSPAPERS.

The battle of Waterloo, in which all Europe took part, was covered in a third of a column in the London Morning Chronicle.

Before the era of newspapers, news was distributed by news letters and news circulars. In London, Paris, Amsterdam, Leipzig, and Boston these were the sources from which the people learned what was going on.

The name *Gazzetta* takes its origin from a small piece of Italian money called *gazzetta*. One of the first newspapers ever printed was the *Gazzetta* of Venice. It sold for one *gazzetta* a copy.

It has been alleged that the word *NEWS* comes from the first letter of the names of the four points of the compass—North, East, West and South. This has been denied by journalists, who insist that its origin is in the fact that whatever is new is news.

HANGMAN LOSES JOB.

Austria's brand new gallows has claimed a man who is still very much alive as an economic victim. He is the hangman himself.

The hangman, Johann Lang, was earning a meagre living as a bill collector when his appointment as executioner under the martial law brought him the opportunity to augment his income with fees for hangings.

However the only person sentenced to death under the new law was quickly saved from the gallows by a commutation of sentence by President Wilhelm Miklas.

Meanwhile a newspaper printed a picture of Lang with the result that he was discharged from his regular job—his employer feeling it was not fitting to send a hangman out to collect bills.

Now Lang has filed suit against the photographers who snapped him and the newspaper which printed his picture, for under the Austrian law the publication of photographs is illegal without the subject's permission.

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WHEN ENGLAND

PRACTISED TORTURE

Terrible Story Of Punishment Of Heresy And Treason By Cruelty Told By English Historian

"The History of Torture in England," by Mr. L. A. Parry (Sampson Low), is a melancholy book, Mr. Parry is an excellent writer, a patient investigator, and an accurate reader. But his subject is a terrible one, and it takes a strong and, I think, a rather callous heart to plough through his record with anything like enjoyment. As a work of reference, this history may be worthy of a place in a scholar's library; as a study of cruelty, it may have a sociological value; and if it had been designed to prove some modern case, and point to some modern reform, such as the abolition of flogging or of solitary confinement or of capital punishment, then it would have had a value as an overwhelmingly powerful weapon of propaganda. But as a bare record of what man can do to each other in cold blood, it is a book in which lies very little pleasure, writes a reviewer in "John O'London's Weekly."

The Athenians and the Romans were probably the two earlier communities which did not allow torture to be applied to free citizens. Slaves could be tortured, but even this practice was sparingly used in the great days of the Roman Republic, and enlightened Romans, among them Cicero, were strongly opposed to the use of it even on slaves.

HERESY AND TREASON. It was not until about the thirteenth century that the legality of torture began to creep into the Canon Law, and it is significant that its appearance synchronized with the first beginnings of heresy. The Romans feared nothing except political treason in their subjects. They allowed each man to worship as he pleased (with a few notable exceptions), so long as he did not interfere in politics. With the Holy Catholic Church it was exactly the opposite. Heresy was the unforgivable sin, and the Romans had left no adequate punishment for it in their law; treason was comparatively venial, but it was fully covered by the Romans. So the mediaeval Church had to set to work to show that heresy and treason were inextricably involved, and that a man guilty of the one was amenable to the procedures and the punishments of the other. It was proved later on that the instincts of the Church had led them to a correct conclusion, when the heretic began to get hold of entire kingdoms, such as England, Holland, and Prussia; and as the political struggle grew more and more intense, so the use of torture in religion became more and

more pitiless. In the days of the Albigensian Crusade a heretic was a menace to the Church; in the days of Elizabeth of England and Philip of Spain every good Catholic prayed for the political downfall of the one, and every good Protestant for the political downfall of the other. Hence the fires of Smithfield, and Torquemada, and the savage persecutions of the Jesuits, and the horrors of the Dutch struggle for independence.

TWELVE JUDGES REBUKE KING CHARLES.

Almost every country in Europe had adopted torture as part of their legal system by the middle of the sixteenth century except England. But as the Prerogative of the King was allowed to override the English Common Law on this point, we have no reason to boast of English enlightenment and superiority over the foreigner. Henry VIII and Elizabeth kept their racks and executioners just as busy as ever Haroun-al-Raschid kept Mesrouf. The Stuart Kings were the first to slacken off the use of torture; they employed it only for State trials, and very seldom for murder and robbery. Guy Fawkes was racked in 1605, and Father Garnet, the Jesuit, was only saved by the intervention of the King himself. (By the way, Mr. Parry expresses surprise that the capture of Father Garnet in his priest's hole in Hindlip was so difficult; he should read Mr. Granville Squier's recent book on Hiding Places, in which the almost incredible intricacy of the medieval manor house is so fully described. A'so he is wrong in saying that Owen was Garnet's servant. Owen was the master-carpenter who went about England in secret for sixteen years and built the priests in the great Catholic houses.) In 1628 there was another famous case when Charles I wanted to torture Felton, who had murdered the Duke of Buckingham. Twelve judges, assembled at Serjeant's Inn, declared unanimously that "no such punishment is known or allowed by the Law," but they discreetly said nothing about the Royal Prerogative. The last case of its application was in 1640.

HUMANE ATHEISTS. The sequence of thought which led from Christianity (i.e., Catholicism) to Heresy, and from Heresy to Political Treason, and so to Torture, had a logical conclusion. The opponents of torture in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were the Atheists and Freethinkers, and thus history contains the grimly ironical paradox that, one set of men was preaching

the Sermon on the Mount and the use of the rack, while another in effect was attacking both. Christ and red-hot needles under the fingernails went together; blasphemy and humanitarianism were joined on the other side. Voltaire denounced its cruelty and its futility. Bayle, Thomadus, and Beccaria did the same, and Frederick the Great abolished it in Prussia. But it was not until 1816 that a Papal Bull finally abolished the Inquisition.

Mr. Parry takes us through the whole grim story. Nothing is spared. And when he finds that he has exhausted his subject in the first hundred pages he throws in another 130 pages of make-weight, which ramble learnedly, but not pleasantly, among such subjects as Brutal Punishments, with some careful description of Hanging, drawing, and quartering, Beheading, Execution by Poisoning and Boiling, (Prisoners in the sixteenth century were boiled to death by an Act of Henry VIII) It was repealed after only sixteen years, during which time the Bishop of Rochester's cook and a maid-servant in King's Lyen were executed in this way.)

BURNING

Mr. Parry has a chapter on Burning. This was mainly used as a means of executing women, as it was felt by the men of those days that it was hardly chivalrous to expose the inbs of a woman to the indignity of swinging in the wind at the end of a rope. So, out of sheer kindness of heart and gentle courtesy, they burnt women instead. The last woman to be burnt in England was Christian Murphy; her offence was coming; the year was 1789. Then comes Mutilation and Branding, a choice selection of minor cruelties, which includes the ducking-stool, the scold's bridle, the stocks, flogging at the cart-tail, and then descriptions of some famous executions such as the burning of the Bishop of Gloucester, by Queen Mary, of Laumer and Ridley, the beheading of Hooper, Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and of Sir Thomas More. Some of the examples from Scotland are more terrible still, for the use of torture was

allowed by Scottish Law and was even more ruthlessly applied by the fanatical religious-maniacs of the North, than by the Tudor politicians of the South. Those who are familiar with their "Old Mortality" will remember the terrible scene in which the Cameronian preacher is tortured with the "boot" by General Dalzell.

GENERAL PICTON. Even with all this extraneous matter Mr. Parry is not satisfied, and he brings in the celebrated trial of Sir Thomas Picton for having ordered a Mulatta girl to be tortured in the island of Trinidad. As the whole point of the trial was whether the Law of Trinidad was the Law of Old Spain or was the Custom of the Island, it is difficult to see why the Picton case can be described as part of the history of torture in England. However, it is an interesting story, if only because the central figure, Picton himself, afterwards served with great distinction in the Peninsular War, and was killed at Waterloo while leading his brigade with the utmost gallantry. It was General Picton who went into action at the engagement of Sauron, in the Pyrenees. In a blue frockcoat and a tall hat, and carrying a neatly-rolled umbrella under his arm.

ARE WE ANY BETTER? To return to Mr. Parry. If this book had to be written, it has been done well, on the whole. There are some repetitions, and a good deal of expansion, and some unjustified sneers at the Stuarts, but the author has taken pains and made many researches.

But it is a melancholy thought that not only were these horrors possible in the Dark Ages, but that they are liable to break out again in Europe in these enlightened days. It is two thousand years since Cicero denounced torture as futile and dangerous. But one has only to read the "Manchester Guardian" since the seizure of power in Germany by the Nazis, or to read the authenticated stories of fugitives from the Solovetsky convict-camps in Russia, to realize that civilization to-day has more in common with the Duke of Alva than with Plato, and that modern morality is nearer the morality of Henry the Eighth than of Marcus Aurelius.

VICAR ADVOCATES BIRTH CONTROL

Problem Of Next Generation Should Not Be Overlooked, He Says

The Rev. R. T. Hesilton, vicar of St. Paul's Church, Elswick, writing in his parish magazine on the efforts to assist people suffering from present economic conditions, advocates birth control, says the "Manchester Guardian." While all possible is done to help, nothing, he states, is done to prevent recurrence of present conditions.

"Our efforts," he adds, "should be concentrated on the next generation. It is here where the whole problem is to be solved. The problem is situated at the time of conception and not after death I am now speaking on a topic about which there will be great difference of opinion, but I am sure that we are all agreed that existing conditions which allow large families to be brought into the world without parents having the wherewithal to provide for themselves, even where children can be born into the world without their full mental or physical faculties, are all wrong."

"Knowledge is a gift from God. Therefore I maintain that God's gift of medical science should be used to help in the solution of this problem. To say that the present conditions are due to the will of God is wicked. I maintain that they are contrary to the will of God."

EVE'S UNCERTAIN WEIGHT

Women Not Only Reticent About Age

The lady of "uncertain age" is also the lady of "uncertain weight."

When asked how much they weigh, most women have a tendency to give the figure that represents what they should weigh instead of what they actually weigh. Dr. Mildred B. Mitchell, told the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

When 105 boarding school girls, averaging 16 years of age, were asked their weights, only 19 of them told their actual weights. Dr. Mitchell reported. Two girls gave their weights as nearly 50 pounds less than they really weighed.

Most women also have a tendency to state their weights in whole numbers divisible by five, Dr. Mitchell discovered.

ATHLETIC SUCCESS

Even Most Gifted Of Natural Athletes Can Be Improved By Training And Preparation Under Eye Of Expert

Many athletes are under the impression that the only way to attain proficiency in an event is by actual practice of that event, and that the harder and more swiftly, "springily," or strongly they work in training, the better will be the results attained in competition, says a writer in "The Cape Times."

In all of these assumptions they are entirely wrong. South African athletes for many reasons find it extremely hard to obtain expert advice; but a system of two athletes working together is, I believe, a good one. But how often do we find this? I have seen pictures on old Greek vases of athletes of the ancient world practising the long jump, and other events, to the music of flutes; and, although I do not suggest to our athletes that they should bring a portable gramophone on to the track, or to the Board of Control at Green Point to obtain a radio, it is a well-known fact that Earl Thompson (the world's high hurdles athlete) was in the habit of humming a little tune as he sped swiftly down the 120 yards course and over the ten flights of hurdles, in order that he might set the tune and the rhythm for his fast-moving limbs.

RHYTHM AND BALANCE.

Rhythm, timing, and balance have never, probably, been so well understood in relation to athletics as was the case where the athletes of ancient Greece were concerned; although modern Germany, with her synchronized athletic drills and mass exercises for the production of technique, must soon approach closely to the Hellenic ideal.

Take the pianist. He does not attempt a complicated work before he has thoroughly mastered the five-finger exercises. Why, then, should the athlete think he can throw the javelin with all his power before he has learned even to hold the weapon correctly, or to run with it balanced and carried in the proper manner? Hard throwing will certainly develop muscular power, but it will not produce distance of javelin flight. When practised by the novice there appears to be a danger of overstrain.

In the first place two things are necessary. The athlete must understand the proper way in which to perform the feat he is setting out to accomplish; and he must know, or should know, what muscles are involved in the accurate performance of the feat. From this it follows that the slow and rhythmic performance of the movements (speed will come later) must be practised as a drill until the carrying out of the various actions becomes sound to the athlete.

There is a class of competitor—to which, alas, a great majority of South African athletes belong—who has never attained anything more than a partial degree of fitness. We have a large number of those through, I submit, lacking expert advice.

Such training as he has done leads one to believe, however, that he can accomplish great feats. Indeed he might well accomplish them if he was really fit, and instinct tells him that he is within the compass of his powers.

When the results he expects do not come to light he is often so disappointed that he hangs up his spiked shoes and turns, probably, to some other sport which is likely to make less exacting demands upon his intelligence and patience. Bound up with this question of fitness is the matter of the athlete's ignorance of correct technique. In other words, he fixes his eyes upon the star of a certain standard of achievement, but does not know the manner in which he may attain it.

WORKING TOGETHER

The system of two athletes working together is, as I have said, a good one. In the first place, training absolutely alone is apt to be a dull business except for the most enthusiastic athlete, who takes a real delight in the scientific study of the sport; but two working together will have much to discuss in the dressing room after the training hour is over.

I have watched Jack Morgan and Ken Hall working together—they have been a good example—with the result that both have made remarkable strides.

There are undoubtedly men who possess a natural genius for athletes, in that, through hereditary influence or youthful environment, they have retained that sense of rhythm which every person should possess. And there are those who may acquire technique slowly and may almost be styled "hand-made athletes." Nonetheless, even the most gifted of natural athletes can be im-

proved by training and preparation, carried out under the eye of the expert.

Athletes who are content to train for a competition merely by the practice of the event in which they are going to take part invariably suffer from following their own harmful tendency, which is to sacrifice skill to a not unnatural desire to see just how well, swiftly, enduringly, or strongly, they can run, jump, or throw during training period. Walking provides a very fine means of developing every type of athlete. Pole vaulters and throwing men will improve their physique for their particular purpose by rope climbing, by the hand over hand method in which the legs do not take part. I wonder how many have ever tried it?

Then there is the question of suppleness. So many athletes fall short of perfection because they are so woefully stiff. Suppleness means so much to the hurdler, pole vaulter and jumper, that a special effort to become limber is well worth while. Incidentally it means less to the runners and throwing men.

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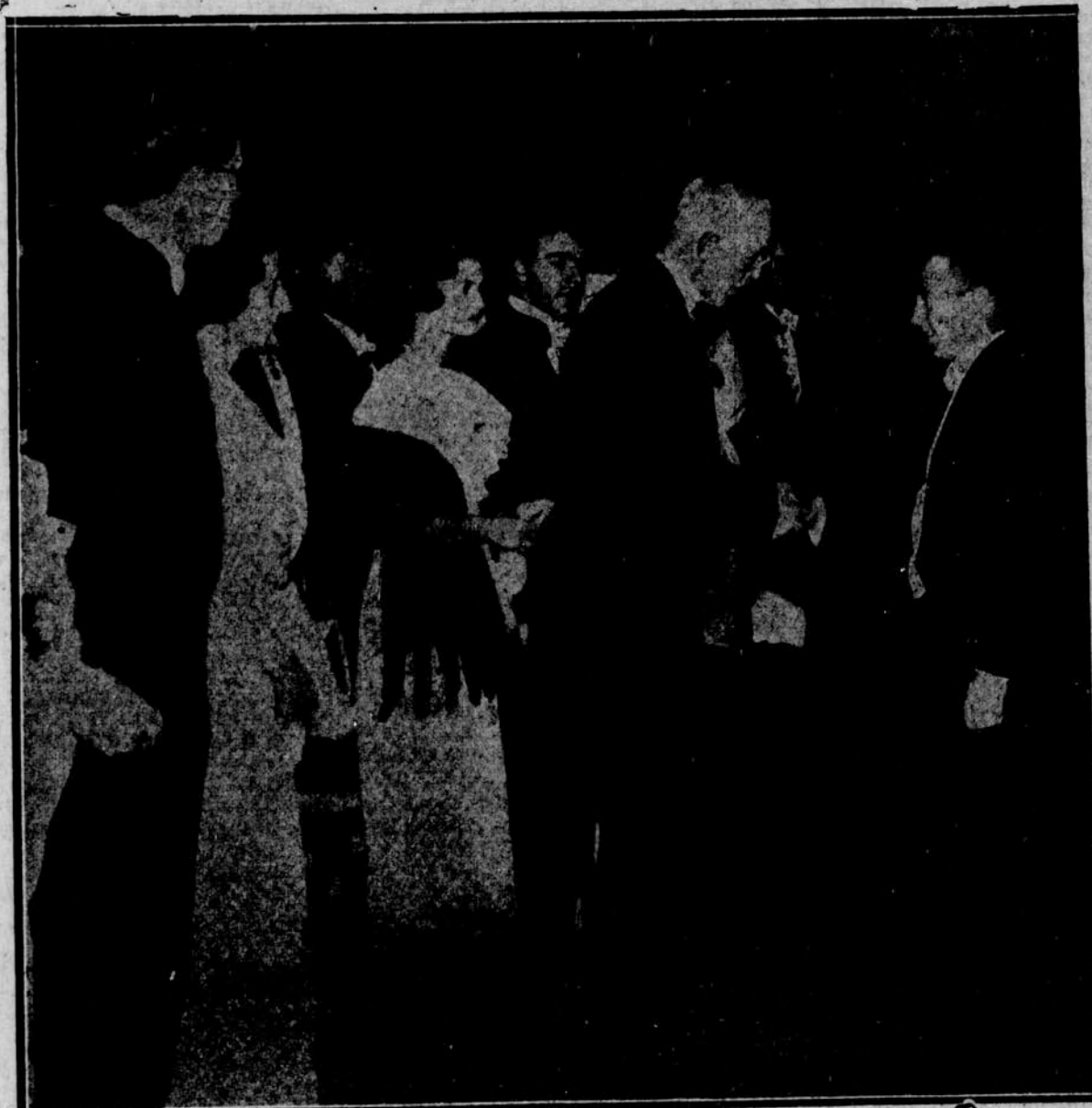
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KING MAKES NOBEL AWARD



H's Majesty, King Gustav V. of Sweden, shakes the hand of Professor Werner Helsenberg, after he had presented the latter with the Nobel Prize in Physics for 1933, at the annual ceremony held in Stockholm's stately concert hall on December 10th. Standing are seen:—H. H. the Crown Prince Gustav Adolfus of Sweden; The Crown Princess; Princess Sibylla; Prince Gustav Adolap, grandson of the King; King Gustav; and Professor Helsenberg.

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ATTEMPT TO BLACK MAIL KING GEORGE

Man Who Claimed To Be Illegitimate Son Of Duke Of Clarence
Bound Over

A plea of "guilty under extreme provocation" was entered by Clarence Guy Gordon Haddon (43), consulting engineer, of Compton Road, Islington, when he was charged at the Old Bailey recently with uttering letters demanding money from the King with menaces.

He was bound over for three years on terms which Mr. Justice Charles described as "wide and final." Haddon had claimed to be the illegitimate son of the Duke of Clarence, and the Judge told him, "as one can go to another," to "put that maggot out of your brain," writes the "Manchester Guardian."

After Haddon had made his plea the Attorney General (Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C.) made a statement regarding the facts of the case. "The fact that the charges relate to his Majesty really does not affect the seriousness or otherwise of the offences," he said. They would be offences just as much if they were against one of his Majesty's subjects. When a man is attempting to extort money by threats it is impossible to take any course but one of two—either to ignore them or to take proceedings against the person making the threats.

"Haddon has been treated, I venture to submit, with considerable forbearance. The letters which are the subject of the charge began in March, 1933. In fact, he has been writing letters and making these statements since 1924. In 1929 he published a book in America. Efforts to publish it in this country, to the great credit of all concerned, completely failed. The assertion in the book is that he was born at a date in 1890—on September 28, 1890—in London. The Duke of Clarence went to India on a tour which began in November, 1889, and ended in 1890.

The Attorney General referred to various statements by Haddon

regarding the date of his birth, the years 1887, 1890, and 1883 being mentioned.

"You will observe that it is quite impossible if any of these dates, ranging from 1883 to 1887, were the true dates of his birth, it is quite impossible that his story in his book could have been true that his mother met the Duke of Clarence in India after November 1889, and before 1890.

AN EARLY DATE.
"There is one other date which is the first date that we have. This seems to be of considerable importance and probably of conclusive importance. He joined as a band boy in a British regiment in 1904. He gave his age as fourteen and a quarter and his name as Guy Gordon—not Clarence, but Guy Gordon. That age would have made the date of his birth September, 1889, which is two months before the Duke of Clarence ever visited India. It seems probable that any information which he then gave as to his name and date of his birth was information which he derived from a parent. A boy of that age would almost certainly derive his information from parents or persons who brought him up.

"It so happens that I am in a position to show from documents which have necessarily been retained that his mother bore three children to a Lieutenant Rogers—not her then husband, Mr. Haddon or Colonel Haddon, but to Lieutenant Rogers. The first of them was born in 1887. The second was born in 1889. The third was born in 1891. The first and the third of these children are females. The second was a male born in 1889 and the child of Lieutenant Rogers.

"Whether or not any inference is to be drawn as to whether he was a child born in 1889 is a matter of opinion, but it must be wholly inconsistent with the possibility of his having been a son by the same woman of the Duke of Clarence in September,

1889. And it is only when we get to his book, published in America, that the allegation appears that he was born in September, 1890.

"It is possible, as we all know from experience of human nature, that assertions made a sufficient number of times begin to be believed and amount to delusions. To that extent Haddon is an unhappy man if he has been the victim of a delusion bringing him to his present position. There is no desire on my part to urge any punishment beyond what is necessary to attain the ends of justice and prevent what your Lordship has realised as being an almost intolerable affront, not because it is to the King. It has caused great distress to other persons besides those to whom it was directed."

The Attorney General said that Haddon, so far as he knew, had a perfectly good character apart from those long-continued, unhappy, and distressing allegations that he was the son of the Duke of Clarence on the basis of which he had attempted to extort considerable sums of money. "That he has been treated with forbearance is obvious from the fact that it was only when he proceeded to print posters to advertise in the streets of this city it was thought necessary to arrest him."

"POISONED HIS LIFE."
Mr. H. U. Lloyd Jones, defending, said he hoped he would say nothing that was not in conformity with what he considered was his duty. "I do not desire to follow the Attorney General into any question of parentage, but I do hope to show that this is not a trumped-up or improvised belief of the defendant. He has been brought up in this belief. It has, so to speak, poisoned the very springs of his life, and from his earliest consciousness he remembers he was told by his mother that he was the person he claims to be.

"The facts of his life seen in true perspective constitute his best defence. He was born in 1890, and his earliest recollection is of going to India with his mother when he was three of four. He remembers moving from station to station in India, travelling in discomfort, and left to the mercies of native servants. He remembers that his mother was unfortunately at this stage addicted to drink, because she had in her mind that she was secretly married to the Duke of Clarence and she brought up the boy in that belief.

"In 1900 it would appear his mother married a man named Kingdom. She then returned to England, leaving this boy in India. The question of his parentage, which undoubtedly his mother was responsible for, led white children and persons with whom he came in contact to consider him as a person of some notoriety and to shun him. His real associates were native children."

Mr. Lloyd Jones said that Haddon became a band boy in the Hussars, and found that he was pursued with this notoriety and mockery. Throughout his career he was pointed out as a person of notoriety, and for this reason he became unhappy in the army. In 1906 his present Majesty was touring India as the Prince of Wales. During that tour Haddon's mother was in prison. What the reason was one does not know, but he thought she suffered for the opinions she expressed. That episode left a lasting impression on his mind.

"When the tour of his Majesty was completed he and his mother were shipped, as he puts it, to Singapore, where he was apprenticed to a firm of marine engineers.

In 1907 she took him to Hong-Kong, where he obtained a position in the Imperial Maritime Customs. In 1909 his mother returned to India and married a man called Garbold. He was perfectly happy in Hong-Kong until after his mother's marriage when she returned with her husband and again the rumours began to circulate. He then

TENNIS STARS AT ST. MORITZ



Several tennis players of international repute have gathered at St. Moritz, Switzerland, where they are seeking relief from the tennis courts in winter sports.
Photo Shows: Miss Joan Ingram and Miss Suzanne Lenglen in ski costume, and Madame Caron-Culbert ready for a spin on the ice, at St. Moritz.

went to Shanghai and other ports.

"In 1911 he returned to Calcutta and, by the good offices of Government officials, he was enabled to sail to South America, where he spent three happy years holding various positions in Chile. He left the country on the outbreak of war in 1914 and on his own expense to return to this country to join the army.

"In 1917 he was transferred to the Royal Engineers, and there he seemed to find his real metier. He did extremely good work and appeared to have distinguished himself as an engineer. He tells me that during this period for his own comfort he deliberately falsified some of the dates referred to by the Attorney General.

"At the close of the war he went to South Africa, where he was employed as an inspector in the Works Irrigation Department. He was afterwards employed by the Imperial War Graves Commission and sent to Macedonia. That would have been a happy and congenial occupation had it not been that this spectre again appeared, and it was noteworthy that at the close of that period he began writing these letters to his Majesty. At that date he was anxious to set up in business on his own account, and it was with that object in view and believing he was the person he said he was he started the series of letters.

"Later, Haddon tried to begin life again in New York, and when he wrote the book he felt it was the only possible source of income he could find at the time.

"In 1932, when he returned to England, he had a severe illness. It was the pressure which was brought to bear upon him, the pressure of this sudden illness, the inability to find any employment, the bills of doctors waiting to be paid, with the greatest difficulty of finding any means of paying them—it was the relation of these troubles which came upon him that led to the publication of the letters and ultimately to the steps which, the Attorney-General has mentioned.

NO EVIDENCE.

"The one thing which has run through his life from beginning to end is the early inculcated impression that he was the person whom he claims to be. He is not a man who suddenly conceived an idea. This is no novel expedient which he hit upon when he found himself in a depressed condition. It is not a chimera of his mind; it is a thing which he rightly or wrongly has been brought up to believe, and the blame, if there be blame in the matter, in my submission, attaches to the very facts of his life."

Sir Thomas Inskip, replying, said that so far as Mr. Lloyd Jones's statement referred to the harassed life which Haddon had lived, this was wholly the result of his own "unhappy and mischievous action."

JUDGE AND HADDON "CURSE."

Mr. Justice Charles, addressing Haddon, said: "You have been guilty of a number of wicked offences, committed perhaps in peculiar circumstances. You have from your earliest days nursed a belief which your earliest days nursed a belief which has been set upon you from your very early days concerning your birth. Unless you wish to end in a mad-

house the sooner you depart from that belief the better.

"Through the extremely able observations of Mr. Lloyd Jones I am able to see that throughout your life the very holding of this belief, which seems to rest upon nothing, has been your curse. I have been told that year after year, in one position and in another position, it is that belief which has caused you trouble, worry, and misery. But who is it that allows that belief to be made known? The belief is in you—as I venture to think a delusive belief.

"You have yourself made that belief, from time to time, for what purpose I know not, public, and because you have made that belief public you have suffered all these difficulties and troubles which are bound to pursue anyone who gives publicity to a belief which has only become a belief because someone, when you were a baby said something had happened which almost certainly never happened at all. I do enjoin you to put aside once and for all the belief that can never do you any good, the belief which, even nursing it in your brain, as I say, may lead to the destruction of your intellect.

"The Attorney-General has told me that the object of these proceedings is to cause a cessation once and for all of your activities such as have led you to find yourself in the dock. I do not see myself that I should attain that object by sending you to prison, because if I send you to prison I should not take any undertaking, and when you came out of prison you would very likely start doing these things again and the whole object of these proceedings would fail. Therefore, after consideration, I am not going to send you to prison. I am going to bind you over on terms."

Mr. Justice Charles said he would retire to his room while the terms were considered. "The terms must be wide, they must be final, and they must be stringent," he said.

When the Court resumed Mr. Justice Charles said to Haddon: "You know I am taking this course for two reasons. One is that the person against whom these intolerable threats were made has through the Attorney-General expressed a desire to be in no way vindictive. The second is that by taking this course I am not simply sending you to prison but I am putting you upon that which I believe you possess—your honour."

"You will be bound over on condition that you shall abstain from making or affirming any statement to the effect that you are the son of the late Duke of Clarence, and, further, that you shall not cause or encourage any other person to make or affirm a like statement. May I, perhaps, dropping the judge for a minute and as one man to another, appeal to you to put that maggot out of your brain and try to be a happy fellow?"

Haddon: Yes, my Lord.

The Judge: You are man enough to do it. You let that maggot remain in your brain working and working, there will be only one dismal end, I am sure. So try to use your own strength and put it aside and crush it. Haddon was then bound over for three years in his own surety of £100 and two sureties of £100 each.

Modern Solomon Comes To Judgment

Division In Court Proves Road To A
Mother's Heart

"Several attempts have been made to re-write the Bible so as to bring that Book into our modern range of vision but as yet, no newspaperman has tried his hand at it. Suppose a reporter in the police courts decided to do the job. Let us say that he has finally reached the Book of Kings and is now re-writing the famous judgment of Solomon. We imagine he would do it in this fashion," writes Louis Small in the "Chicago Daily News."

A remarkable judgment was handed down in the Bow Street Court yesterday by Magistrate Solomon. The well-known jurist, a son of the late Sir David, also a great magistrate in his time, has shown such sagacity in his brief career on the bench that he is already being mentioned for a higher post.

When the session was opened yesterday, the court clerk called the case of Mrs. Smith against Mrs. Jones. The two women claimed to be mothers of the same child, a six-months-old baby boy who kicked and tossed in a police-woman's arms all during the hearing.

"Your lordship," said Mrs. Smith. "I should like to explain the circumstances of this case. During the past eight months, Mrs. Smith and myself have lived in the same room of a building down in the East End. On June 6, little Joe, who is in the arms of the police-woman, was born to me. Three days later, Mrs. Jones gave birth to a baby. On the night of the 15th, Mrs. Jones' infant died."

"That's a lie and you know it," shrieked Mrs. Jones from her place at the other side of the courtroom. The magistrate motioned her to silence.

"I claim her baby died and I have proof of it," continued Mrs. Smith. "The infant was accidentally smothered to death by Mrs. Jones during the night. When she discovered that her baby was dead, she sneaked over to my bed and took my baby away while I was asleep. Then she deposited her deceased infant in my arms. In the morning when I awoke to nurse the child, I discovered what had happened."

Here Mrs. Jones became furious and shrieked.

"That's a lie, I tell you, your lordship," she yelled, while a court attendant tried to silence her. "The living child was my son, your worship and the dead 'un was hers."

"Taint true," yelled back Mrs. Smith. "The dead 'un was mine and the livin' 'un was mine!" Magistrate Solomon calmly motioned them to silence.

"Indeed," he said. "There seems to be some difficulty here if I understand correctly. You, Mrs. Smith, claim that it was Mrs. Jones' child that died. And you, Mrs. Jones, claim it was Mrs. Smith's child that died. Am I right?"

"Ats right, your worship," cried both women.

Whereupon, Magistrate Solomon did a strange and unexpected thing. He called a court attendant to his side and said: "Bring me a sword."

The court attendant, whose name was Jenkins, came back two minutes later with the weapon.

"Now," said the court, "divide the living child in two, and give half to the one, and half to the other."

At these words, Mrs. Smith let out a fierce shriek which pierced the courtroom.

"Oh! your lordship," she cried. "Do not kill my little Joe. Rather than see him harmed, I would as soon see her get him." She wept bitterly.

Mrs. Jones, however, snickered harshly. "Go on, your honor," she laughed. "Cut 'im up. Then we can both 'ave 'alf."

Hearing these words, Magistrate Solomon immediately gave his verdict.

"Give the child to Mrs. Smith," he said. "Don't slay it. Joe obviously belongs to her. As for you, Mrs. Jones, the next time you appear in this courtroom claiming another woman's child, see that you are right. Fine and cost, 10 shillings. Next case!"

Mrs. Smith left the courtroom hugging her baby to her breast. Sir Arthur Bripps, the noted Blackstone authority, last night stated that in his opinion this was one of the most remarkable decisions he had ever heard made in his 75 years in the magistrature.

WORLD CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

The second challenge matches for the world's chess championship will be held in Baden in April and May this year, when Aljechin will play Bogoljubow. Part of the matches will be played in Karlsruhe, the rest in Baden-Baden.

THIRTY MILLION YEARS OF HISTORY

Remains of mammals found in the brown coal (lignite) deposits of the Giesel Valley, near Merseburg, will be housed in a museum this Spring at Halle, near Leipzig. The age of these remains is estimated at thirty million years.

The tiny boy had been taken for a motor ride by a friend of the family.

On his return his mother said to him, "Did you thank Mr. Brown for taking you for a ride?" There was no answer. The mother repeated her question, but still there was no answer. "Jimmie," she said, "did you hear me? Did you thank Mr. Brown for taking you for a ride?" "Yes," whispered Jimmie, "but he told me not to mention it."

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NEW CALCULATING MACHINE

Manchester Wonder Works by Curves

A calculating machine which will probably be the first of its kind in Europe is being constructed in Manchester in the research department of Metropolitan-Vickers, and will be erected under Professor D. R. Hartree's direction at the University, writes the Scientific correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian". The enterprise has been made possible through a generous donation by Mr. Robert McDougall, the deputy treasurer of the University. The machine is of the type designed by Dr. Bush, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and will incorporate a number of improvements on Dr. Bush's original machine. Dr. Bush's machine was built four or five years ago. Another machine of the same type is being built at Oslo, where it will be used mainly for astronomical calculations.

The ordinary calculating machine does arithmetic such as adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing. It will tell you the result of doing something to any particular number. For instance, suppose the number is 29. Then the ordinary machine will tell you what 51 times 29 is. It will enable you to find the results of doing all sorts of things to the number 29, or any other number.

The Manchester machine, is of quite another type. It does not tell you the result of operations on a particular number, but is concerned with relations between numbers. For instance, when a shell leaves a gun-barrel it goes a certain distance in a certain time. There is a relation between this distance and time. When the scientist knows the relation he can calculate where the shell will be at any stipulated number of seconds after the gun is fired. Nearly all interesting physical problems and many important engineering problems are concerned with relations of this sort. For instance, the stability of a star depends on the relation between its mass and its size, among other factors. The shape of an atom depends, among other factors, on the relation between its electric charge and its mass. Science is concerned with finding out how one thing affects another. The mathematical description of these relations in form of terms of Algebra and Calculus. Suppose you know the short-hand statement for the relation between time and distance during the flight of a shell. Then you can find the distance the shell has gone after one second, or any other period of time, by

doing tricks with the shorthand statement.

FORMIDABLE CALCULATIONS
The trouble is that the shorthand statements of most of the interesting relations in nature are by no means simple. The scientist can write the statement down, and knows what ought to be done to get an answer out of it. But often the statement is so complicated that the mere labour of handling it prevents the scientist from using it. For example, the statement describing the relation between the distance and the time during the flight of a shell can be written down, but the purely routine calculation from that statement of where the shell will be after the lapse of one second is formidable. The Manchester machine is designed to undertake formidable routine calculations of this type.

It will be a substantial machine, occupying about 26ft. by 10ft. of floor space and will be driven by electric motors. It consists of a number of units, known as integrating units, each of which consists of a wheel rolling on a rough disc, which is itself rotating. The disc is carried on a carriage which can be moved to and fro so that the distance from the centre of the disc to the point at which the wheel is rolling is variable. This device for carrying out mechanically the process known to mathematicians as "integration" is due to Lord Kelvin; the same device was used as a continuously variable gear in the old G.W.K. cycle-car. There are also a number of tables on which are placed curves drawn to represent information which the machine is required to handle. This information is transferred to the machine by an operator at each table, who makes a pointer follow the line of the curve. In the process of operation of the machine a pointer on another table draws curves representing the results of the machine's calculations. The integrating units and the pointers on the various tables are connected together by shafts and gearing which can be arranged in different ways appropriate to the particular mathematical equations for which a solution is required.

SOME INSTANCES.

In the application of the machine to the motion of a shell a curve would be drawn representing the relation between the resistance to the shell and its velocity. The machine would then find this information and find first how the resistance would affect the velocity and finally would determine the path of the shell; this result it could produce either in the form of a scale drawing of the path of the shell

or alternatively as a printed table giving the position of the shell at, say, every second of time.

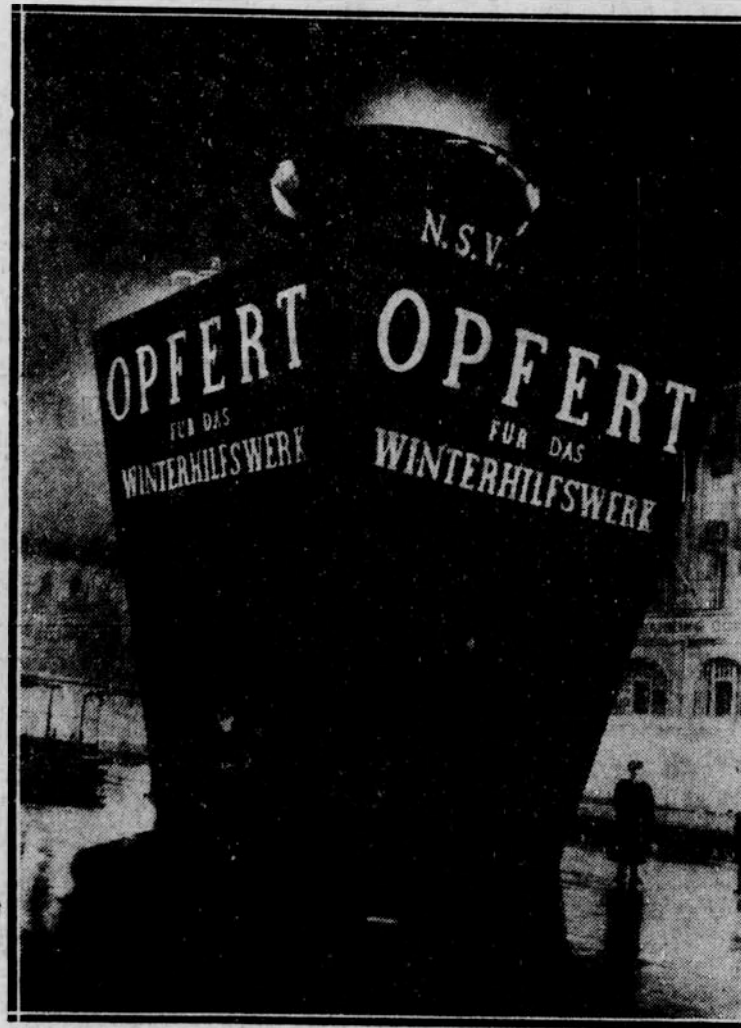
This is only one example of the kind of calculation the machine carries out; it answers a certain type of mathematical question, and examples of this type of question occur in a wide range of problems both in pure and applied science. Dr. Bush's machine, for instance, has been used to investigate problems in the structure of atoms, in the performance of electric motors, and in the shapes of pottery kilns.

The work of adjusting the machine to deal with a particular problem might perhaps take about a day. Once this was done, however, the answer to the problem could be obtained from the machine in about a quarter of an hour. The machine will obviously be most useful when a large number of problems involving the same equation have to be solved. But even when only one calculation has to be made it will often be worthwhile to use the machine. The task of working out on paper the solution of a problem may involve four, five, or even eight hours of hard routine calculation, which is far more tiring than the same number of hours' effort spent in adjusting the machine.

It is estimated that the Manchester machine will allow a saving of 60 per cent to 90 per cent of the calculator's time on many problems, and what is more important, will save his energy. Original numerical calculations must always be done, however laborious, by their discoverers. Hence investigators of the first class often either shun such calculations, to the retardation of their subject, or they devote too much of their energy to them. The existence of the new machine in Manchester will attract workers from all parts of Europe, who will send problems to be worked out which otherwise would remain undone. The machine will be as useful for performing complicated calculations in engineering as in science.

Professor Hartree's own researches have been particularly concerned with computations about atoms. It was he who gave numerical bodies to many of the algebraical ghosts invented by the theoretical atomic physicists. He is the leading authority on the computation of the quantitative aspects, the actual sizes as distinguished from the general plan, of atoms. With the new machine his special gift of combining physical insight with computational skill will be at its fullest opportunity, to the benefit of science in Manchester and the world.

NAZIS LIGHT "SACRED FIRE"



A pylon surmounted by a basin in which a "sacred" fire burns for three hours every night has been erected on the Adolf Hitler Square in Hamburg to symbolise the winter relief scheme organised by the German Government. Photo shows the pylon and the "sacred" fire.

Youth's Passion For Pace

It Has No Faith In Past History And Is Not Content To Live Merely In The Present

"I have read the lecture in advance, and think you will find it provocative," said Sir Herbert Samuel, who presided at a meeting of the British Institute of Philosophy, when Professor W. G. de Burgh, Professor of Philosophy and Dean of the Faculty of Letters at Reading University, gave an address recently on traditional morality and modern life.

An observer can only judge modern youth by its aspirations and behaviour, said Professor de Burgh, and on that evidence young people are "profoundly disillusioned" with the established order of society and not prepared as were their fathers to take the universe as they find it; age and experience have been weighed and found wanting. "In this country youth is frankly bored with politics."

The professor said that youth had no interest in past history. It was swayed by the voices of poets and of such writers as D. H. Lawrence, Bertrand Russell, and the Huxleys. It was almost morbidly anxious to escape the reproach of insincerity and it lacked restraint in speech and action. There was always a temptation to pose as advanced thinkers. It was more moral than it proclaimed itself to be, and he questioned whether sexual immorality was as frequent among the young generation as current literature would have one suppose. In fact, he believed that the young of both sexes felt and behaved to-day much as the young of both sexes had always done, with this exception, that girls were more eager to get married than they used to be.

PASSION FOR PACE
Enthusiasm for persons had taken the place of Victorian

"Prophetess" Loses Action

Must Return Thousands Given To Her By A Disciple

Judgment was given in the Archibald Jonathan Clarke and his wife, Mildred Clarke, of Madelara-road, Streatham.

He asked for a declaration that Mr. and Mrs. Clarke were liable to account for between £4,000 and £5,000 alleged to have been received by them from Mrs. Upcher as trustees.

The defence was that the money was a gift "to carry on the Lord's work."

When the case began on Friday counsel said a large part of the money had been used to buy houses, a motorcar and furniture.

"THE UNKNOWN TONGUES."
Mrs. Annie Louise Wingate, Highland-road, Upper Norwood, mother of Mrs. Upcher, said her daughter in December, 1925, went to Syria to study Arabic with a view to taking up missionary work.

In Syria she met Mr. Upcher, who was associated with the

AGRICULTURE UNDER SOVIET RUSSIA

Collective Farming In Operation Yields Increasingly Satisfactory Results

(From Our Correspondent.)

MOSCOW, Jan. 9. All the land in the USSR belongs to the state, as it does in the other countries. Therefore, there is no buying and selling of land, be it cultivatable or uncultivable.

The constitution of the USSR, however, has certain provisions in its land laws which entitle every labouring peasant to the possession of a certain acreage of land. The quantity of land is increased according to the size of the family. The law, of course, does not include any of those people who are classed as non-labouring (capitalistic) origin. They have not the right to hold land.

These, above mentioned laws, though revolutionary, opposed the modern tempo of development, because it divided the land into small units and hindered the introduction of modern methods of agriculture. Besides, the capitalist elements, who are named here as Kulaks, like Zamindars and Sahukars of India, being deprived of land, were buying up the grain from the peasantry and hoarding it with a view to speculate without.

A new movement was, therefore, started to organize the peasants into larger units. A number of peasant families would be united together to form a Kolkhoz (collective farm), the land, beasts if burden, etc., being the common property of all the members of the Kolkhoz, as long as they remained members.

M. T. S.
The Government assisted in this movement by organizing the M.T.S. (Machine and Tractor Stations) to help the peasants in the cultivation of their land. A single M. T. S. possessing a number of tractors and other agricultural machinery, served hundreds of Kolkhozes. For this service the Kolkhoz remunerated the M.T.S. in kind or money as it found it convenient to do.

After the harvest has been collected, the Kolkhoz turn over a certain percentage to the Government as taxes. They then, compensate the M.T.S. if they have required its assistance. From the rest a certain number of seeds are put aside for the next sowing season. Part is put into the insurance fund for the Kolkhozes' invalid members; the rest is distributed among the members of the collective according to the number of the work-days each has given. In all cases the size of the family of the Kolkhoz (member of the collective farm) is taken into consideration.

At the present time there are over 200,000 Kolkhozes in the USSR, making in whole over 65 per cent of the entire peasants of the U.S.S.R. As time goes on and the number of the M.T.S. increases the income of the Kolkhozes will also increase. The peasants who were unfriendly to the Kolkhozes in 1929, when the mass organization was first begun, are becoming more and more friendly to them.

The average number of work-days of the Kolkhoz has increased from 93 in 1931 to 207

in 1932 and 286 in 1933. This means that their income is also constantly on the increase. This year each Kolkhoznik has earned from 1,000 to 2,500 pounds of grain, in addition to 1,000 to 3,000 roubles in cash. The income of Kolkhoznik depends upon the quality of the land being cultivated by him, the adequateness of the organisation and the availability of the M.T.S. services.

The Kolkhozniks are permitted to sell their surplus grain in the open market, if they so desire, at a price fixed not by the Government but laid in the market.

STATE FARMING.
Another form of cultivating the land is through the Sovkhoz (State farming). These are large plots of land which formerly belonged to the Government, churches, landlords, and were uncultivable. There are over 550 State farms in the USSR, some occupying as much as 200,000 hectares.

These farms are usually called grain factories. They are sited by the latest scientific methods and have their own tractors and other machineries for ploughing the land. These farms are completely controlled and financed by the State. Working in these farms are paid salaries in cash and kind by the Government.

The third type of farming is individual farming (remains of the old system). This is not encouraged by the Government and the individual farmers are rapidly being absorbed into the Kolkhoz system. These individual farmers, however, are allowed to use the services of the M.T.S. Nevertheless, they are not able to compete with the ever-progressing Kolkhoz system.

In 1932 there were 246 M.T.S. throughout the Soviet Union. They are increasing in direct proportion to the tractor output in the USSR, which will be 115,000 in the current year. The number of the M.T.S. will increase by 54 during 1934 and towards the end of 1937 there will be a total of 6,000 M.T.S. in the Union.

CROP YIELD INCREASES.
Owing to the reorganization of the agricultural system on a modern basis, the crop yield is constantly increasing. 1913 (before the World War), the grain collection equalled 801,000,000 centners. In 1927, it was 723,000,000 centners. In 1930, 835,000,000 centners and in 1933, 896,900,000 centners.

The area of land cultivated in 1913 was equal 94,400,000 hectares. In 1930 it was 101,800,000 hectares and in 1934, the area under cultivation is estimated at 150,100,000 hectares.

In 1933 over 33,238,900 hectares of land throughout the Soviet Union was sown with wheat during the Spring and Autumn sowings, which gave a yield of 27,268,000 centners of wheat.

There is also an increase in the cultivation of cotton in this country. The yield of the cotton crop in 1932 was equal to 23,700,000 puds (one pound is equal to 40 puds), whereas the total yield in 1933 was equal to 25,500,000 puds.

Pentecostal Movement. Its adherents believe in "speaking in the unknown tongues," prophecy and other things.

Her daughter and her husband again went to Arabia in 1927, but returned owing to illness, and for a time stayed with her.

There were differences about religious views, and Mr. and Mrs. Upcher left. She allowed her daughter £45 a month, intended for her maintenance and that of her husband. She found it was also being applied to the maintenance of others, and she remonstrated.

Mr. J. H. Chapman, Bonnevilleroad, Clapham Park, said the Upchers lived there in 1927. Mrs. Clarke visited them frequently, and would exercise the gift of prophecy.

Mr. Justice Luxmoore: Did she purport to give the Upchers messages which she said came from God about the Arabian mission?

Mr. Chapman: Yes.

PROPHETESS'S QUESTION.
Mr. Justice Luxmoore said there was no case against Mr. Clarke, because nothing was given to him. With regard to Mrs. Clarke, what she had to show was that Mrs. Upcher had independent advice.

Mrs. Clarke: Am I to understand that if a person is led of God to make a gift of money it is necessary to consult a lawyer?

Mr. Justice Luxmoore: I have not said anything of the sort,

What I have said is that where the relationship between people is that of spiritual adviser and follower no gift by a follower can stand unless the giver has independent advice.

The judge added that Mrs. Upcher wished the gift to stand, but the Court had held that she was incapable of managing her affairs.

Judgment was given against Mrs. Clarke for the return of the moneys given to her by Mrs. Upcher. As against Mr. Clarke the action was dismissed without costs.

The total lack of comprehension between the American negro and his Algerian brother will go down in history as one of the outstanding features of the war.

There was, for instance, the case of the dusky stevedore at Brest and one of the coloured French troops on duty there. They laboured to establish some means of linguistic communication, but there was no response.

Then a brilliant thought struck the boy from Georgia. He produced a pair of ivory cubes and rolled them enticingly under the Algerian's nose. Intelligence still registered zero.

"Man," said Sam in disgust, "you ain't no cullud pusson. You ain't even no human; you is just a corpse."

U. S. Prison Scandal Shocks Nation

Unbelievable Conditions Of Degeneracy And Corruption Found To Exist

The most unsavory and sensational prison scandal in the history of the United States burst with stunning force, when city authorities raided Welfare Island Prison and discovered unbelievable conditions of degeneracy, corruption and favoritism, says the New York correspondent of the Chicago "Daily Tribune" telegraphing on Jan. 24.

Daniel Sheehan, Deputy Governor of the prison, which houses 14,000 men beneath Queensborough bridge, was immediately placed under military arrest, at the order of Commissioner of Corrections McCormick. LaGuardia appointed who directed the raid. Governor Joseph McCann was ordered to accompany the raiders to police headquarters for a detailed investigation.

Department officials immediately took over control of the prison, and a swift and violent drive to clean out the innumerable abuses was started at once. Conditions of anarchy unearthed by the McCormick raiders are described as unbelievable, with flagrant homosexuality tolerated, drugs circulating freely, and wealthy gangsters enjoying every luxury and privilege which money could procure them.

Most shocking of the revelations were those concerning sexual degeneracy. Youthful prisoners, up for trivial offenses, were

placed in cell blocks with homosexuals who were allowed to wear long hair, ribbons on their clothes and to "beautify" themselves with rouge, lipstick, eyebrow pencils and all the colorful paraphernalia of feminine charm.

It is even charged that the prisoners were paraded before the other prisoners in the mess halls, and sinister charges of tolerated promiscuity are being made.

The use of narcotics was permitted on a huge scale, the raiders charge, with drugs being brought to the island in police launches and easily procurable by any prisoner who could meet the price. Many of the prisoners are addicted up for "corrective treatment," and a land-office business in every form of drug was carried on by warders and prisoners alike.

"The prison was being administered by the prisoners themselves under the domination of gangsters and strong-arm men," McCormick stated after the raid. The arrival of McCormick and his raiders was greeted with a near riot among the prisoners, hoots, catcalls and shrieks coming from the cellblocks while missiles of every sort were showered on the men whose arrival marked the end of conditions closely resembling a Roman holiday.

The prisoners were satisfied with things as they were, and so

violent was their rage when the raiders arrived that serious disturbances were feared for a time. Stern repressive measures prevented any outbreak.

Jole Rao, Harlem mobster, and four other bandits directed prison affairs as a "council of strategy" and their word was law both for prisoners and jailers. Rao has been placed in solitary confinement by McCormick.

Conditions in the prison hospital were found to be particularly bad, with wealthy gangsters paying from 50 dols. to 75 dols. a week for the privilege of living there, special food being brought them from outside and full facilities provided for them to direct their rackets in the city at long range. One hundred carrier pigeons were found in the hospital, where they were used to carry messages to the gangs.

MEN CARRIED WEAPONS.
Forty-four of the 50 convicts in the infirmary have been sent back to their cells.

Even in the ordinary cell blocks radios had been installed in the cells, along with special furniture and other comforts, while some of the prisoners were even keeping pet dogs.

Many prisoners were found to have table knives sharpened to a razor edge, while heavy iron bars, glass cutters and the like were standard equipment among the convicts. Quantities of decomposed meat were found in the cells, allegedly used for degenerate practices.

Cigarettes and tobacco, along

**JUPITER
GENERAL**

has various schemes of
LIFE INSURANCE to
suit all J9

The BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Sunday Edition

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1934

**JUPITER
GENERAL**

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particulars about life in-
surance for mere asking. J10

RAILWAYS REGISTER REVENUE REVERSE

Total Deficit Of 7 3/4 Crores BUT GOODS EARNINGS IMPROVE MUCH

Bhore Sees Silver Lining In Depression

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, February 17.
Sir Joseph Bhore presented the Railway Budget in the Assembly to-day.
Final results, said the Commerce Member are not likely to vary from the Budget estimate. The deficit is put at 7 3/4 crores as compared with 10 1/4 crores last year.
Passenger earnings have decreased but goods earnings show considerable improvement.

Additional expenditure, to the amount of 2 and 2 1/2 crores it is anticipated will be caused by the need for repairs to earthquake damage and repairs of the Hardinge Bridge.

Net revenue in 1933-34 is expected to be 2 crores higher than the previous year.

The total deficit of 7 3/4 crores is to be met by a temporary loan from the Depreciation Fund.

The estimate for 1934-35 looks for an increase from all State lines.

The Railways have made a profit of 15 crores in the 11 years since railway finances were separated, despite five bad years.

The Commerce Member expressed the hope that the clouds of depression are beginning to exhibit signs of lifting.

COMMERCE MEMBER'S SPEECH

The following is an official summary of the Commerce Member's speech:—

According to the estimates presented by Sir Joseph Bhore, final results of working of Railways during 1933-4 are not likely to vary from the budget estimate.

The estimated deficit on all railways (including usual 2 crores on strategic railways) is put at 7-3/4 crore as against 10-1/4 crores last year. Though passenger earnings have fallen by over a crore during the period, goods earnings, have improved considerably and total receipts are expected to reach 86 1/2 crores. This is 2 crores, or 2 1/2 per cent, higher than last year.

Total working expenses amount to 63 crores, including 13 1/2 crores for depreciation. Ordinary working expenses, amounting to 49 1/2 crores, will be a quarter of a crore higher than last year as a result of the amount realised from the cut in pay which was halved during the current year being 86 lakhs less.

Considerable additional expenditure is expected in repairs to earthquake damages and in repairs to and remodelling of the Hardinge Bridge protection and training works.

Though full details are unavailable at present, it is estimated that the total cost in 1933-4 and following two years may be between 2 and 2 1/2 crores, of which capital expenditure may be a crore and revenue expenditure between 1 and 1 1/2 crores. As this is considered abnormal in character, it is proposed to spread the debits on account of this to revenue over a longer period. Expenditure not chargeable to capital will, in the first instance, be debited to depreciation fund and repaid from revenue in instalments of 15 lakhs a year.

Net Revenue Higher.

The set revenue of railways in 1933-4 is expected to be 2 crores higher than the previous year and interest charges half a crore lower, because of the lower rate paid on Government borrowings.

The total deficit of 7-3/4 crores will be met by a temporary loan from the depreciation fund which will stand at 11-3/4 crores at the end of the year.

The estimate for 1934-5 hopes for an increase from all State

lines of 2 1/2 crores, or roughly 3 per cent, in receipts over current year. The slight increase of a quarter of a crore in working expenses is counterbalanced by a decrease in interest charges and deficit on commercial lines is reduced to 3-1/3 crores. The total deficit, including strategic lines is 5-1/3 crores which will, as usual be met from a further loan from the depreciation fund. It is expected that the balance of the fund at the end of the year will be about 1 1/2 crores. Loans from fund to meet deficits will stand at 2 1/2 crores.

Both during 1933-34 and 1934-5, the cost of the renewals and replacements, charged to the depreciation fund, including the cost of repairs of earthquake damages and repairs and remodelling of the Hardinge Bridge protection and training works, will be substantially less than the amounts put into the fund, the total surplus being 12 1/2 crores. The temporary loans to meet deficits in the two years will therefore reduce the balance in the fund by only about half a crore.

Profit In 11 Years.
It is pointed out that on these estimates the Railways will, in spite of five bad years since 1929-30, have still made a profit of 15 crores, in the 11 years since railway finances were separated. They have also contributed during the last seven years 42 crores to general revenues and put by 39 crores into the depreciation fund after meeting the cost of current replacements and renewals, which has enabled them to meet their deficits in recent years without outside borrowing.

The Works programme for 1934-5 is higher than in recent years. The total sum provided is 13-1/4 crores after providing for reduction of stores balances by three-quarters of a crore. The programme does not provide for any important new constructions but it is explained that there are certain projects under examination at present which have not yet reached the stage at which they can be put in the Budget. If examination proves that any new lines are sufficiently remunerative a supplementary grant will be asked for. The programme is consequently mainly for essential operating line works and includes 170 (Continued on page 8)



A Tableau by the School-girls of the Sharda Mandir, at their Annual gathering.

DISARMAMENT DOOMED

No Chance Of U. S. A. Or
Japan Agreeing, Says
Simon

(REUTERS'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
In a speech at Brighton Sir John Simon asked what was the use of proposing that all should disarm to Germany's level when there was not the slightest chance of its acceptance.

Would either the United States or Japan agree? If an international agreement, on armaments even a limited one, was reached, a new chapter would be opened in the world's history.

If all efforts fail, the world would relapse into unregulated competition for the supply and manufacture of weapons with results that no one could foresee.

REICHSTAG PRISONERS MUST BE FREED

Soviet Embassy's Request
To Germany

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, Feb. 16.
The Soviet Embassy has requested the German Government to take urgent measures to see that the Reichstag prisoners are allowed to reach their own country as soon as possible and it is learned that the German Government will reply by expelling them.

GERMAN SHORT- TERM AGREEMENT

BERLIN, Feb. 16.

The new German short-term agreement contains no fundamental alterations, apart from statements, improving the working or in interest clarification. The Creditors Committee after a scrutiny of figures and taking note of the difficulties of Germany's exchange situation, decided that it was undesirable to press for further reduction of indebtedness and the resumption of payments due from the gold discount bank.

It was agreed to maintain the interest and commission at reduced rates ruling from July 15 last.—Reuter.

GWALIOR, Feb. 17.

At the annual meeting of the Army Rifles Association held recently at Meerut, Lance Dafedar Shafatulla of the Second Gwalior Horse won the Roupell Challenge cup and the Kink's Bronze Medal thus doing credit to his corps the Gwalior troops and their Chief Baja General Rajwade. (United Press.)



Sir Herbert Emerson,
Governor of the Punjab,
sailed "Home" by
the Mail Boat on a four
months' leave.

STAVISKY SCANDAL ENQUIRY

Commission Will Consist
Of 44 Members

PARIS, Feb. 16.

The French Government has secured another vote of confidence by 430 votes to 150, following their request that the amendment giving judicial powers to the Commission of Enquiry into the Stavisky Scandal be rejected. The Commission will consist of 44 members elected by the Chamber from nominations of all party groups.

It will report in three months.—Reuter.

HOTEL KEEPER ARRESTED

Police Raid Restaurant And
Customers Undergo
Severe Search

CAWNPORE, Feb. 17.

Spt. Rem Sewak 'Azad', a Congress worker of the Cawnpore District, who was at present running a restaurant known as the 'Bandhu Bhojralaya' near Badshahi Naka for the last several months, was suddenly arrested by the local police on a warrant under Section 110 of the Indian Penal Code, from Thana Musanagar in the Cawnpore District.

This was followed by a raid by the local police on the restaurant premises and all the people present there, including the customers were made to undergo a severe search by them.

It is reported that the Police had recovered a pistol with 7 cartridges and a knife from the possession of one Thakur Hakim Singh, who was taken into custody, along with Pt. Kail Prasad Misra, Messrs. Peareyal Gupta, Baburam Sharma, Ramswarup Kalwar and Ramshankar Munim, who were all in the hotel premises.

All except Thakur Hakim Singh are learnt to have been enlarged on a bail of Rs. 50/- each. The police took away the hotel registers and other papers with them.—(United Press.)

CROPS DAMAGED BY COLD WAVE

BARODA, Feb. 15.

The Officials are busy collecting statistics of damage done to crops due to the cold wave.

Mr. Mukerjee, Suba of the Baroda District, Shrimant Pilajirao, Suba of Mehsana District and Sar. Suba Mr. Manilal Nanarati and others are visiting various parts to assess the amount of damage done so far.—United Press.

DON'T MISS "Chronicle-Sentinel" Special Earthquake Number

To be out shortly

PRICE: 4 ANNAS

2 Annas per each copy will go to

Earthquake Relief Fund

Unite, Organise And Agitate For Rights Socialism, Only Panacea For Workers And Peasants

GORAKHPUR, February 17.
Presiding over the U. P. Peasants and Workers' Conference, to-day, Mr. S. H. Jhabvala said:—

It is under an ominous cloud of nation-wide calamity that we have met here, for only a short time ago, Bihar and its neighbouring districts met with devastating earthquake shocks bringing about untold miseries upon the unfortunate residents of the place. Our sympathies go out to all of them and we raise our earful voice to the Great Almighty in submissive prayer that this unhappy land of ours may no longer be visited by such disasters.

But while some thousands have actually perished in the fury of nature, every day lakhs are sacrificed at the altar of Unemployment, death, disease and disaster and lakhs are swept away in the tide of economic earthquake of which nobody keeps a count.

U. P. PEASANTRY.
Of the 6 lakhs of villages which India is composed of the largest number and perhaps the most fertile are in the United Provinces. U. P. is a distinctly agricultural province. The U. P. Peasantry, therefore, must be acknowledged to be the most prosperous of all peasants in India. But, facts are different, and the U. P. Peasantry is the poorest, the most illiterate, and socially and economically the most backward. Why? Because U. P. Zamindari and Talukdars-ridden country, because though the administration in Britain has changed from ancient Absolutism and Feudalism into the present advanced stage of national democracy, yet in India, the proverbial political bullock cart of national advancement has stuck fast in the mud of the traditional system of feudal rule.

In vain, the cart-driving peasantry asks for the assistance of God. He shall truly say, "If thou seekest redemption, put thy shoulder to the wheel". You workers in fields and farms! political salvation is the only key to freedom from the clutches of your poverty.

India's fall to-day is mainly due to the fall of her peasantry. A country's peasantry once dead brings unending misery and continued poverty to that land. Food is the daily essential of all life and the peasantry supplies that need. What a power then is the farmer; the agriculturist in this country, who feeds the millions.

The feeder of millions is himself self unfed, unclad and unroofed. ZAMINDARI SYSTEM.

How merciful is God to the U. P. in the great natural endowments. He makes; and yet the U. P. Peasantry is the poorest not only in the whole of India but also in the whole world. Why? The land tenure system is Ryotwari in Bundelkhand and

Kumaon, Zemindari in Agra and Talukdari in Oudh; and the owners of land in Oudh are the Talukdars who from traditions sent down since generations past have appropriated all land.

UNITE AND AGITATE.
The evils we are suffering from are due to the social structure we have so far evolved. In spite of all means and machines of human comfort invented so far, the Indian peasant and the worker have remained poor and miserable. Just the same condition prevails in other parts of the world where there is the same system of Society.

If you have self-determination and self-assertion, then first of all unite, organise and agitate for your rights. Seek neither boon, nor charity. The world has outlived the days of charity and mercy. Assert your claims and for that we the weaponless people of India have but one weapon in our hands, viz., Unity. In industrial unions and peasant organisations, there is no communalism, for a Muslim has as good a belly as a Hindu has. This is a struggle of Truth, a fight of Righteousness.

CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.
The rule of the working class in Russia has brought about a radical alteration in the living standards of the workers. In place of the peasants driven by hunger from the villages into the towns, there are to-day permanent cadres of skilled industrial workers; 22 million workers, of whom 17.5 millions are organised in trade unions—that is the chief force of proletarian dictatorship. The living conditions of the workers which had been so devastatingly reduced as a result of the attempt of capitalist states to destroy the new world by civil war and blockade have continuously and rapidly improved; the average monthly wages rose in the past two years by more than one-third; 4-5 milliard roubles are devoted to social insurance, the establishment of workers' convalescent homes, children's homes and organising provision for motherhood.

In a world passing through a crisis and darkened by the shadow of war the Soviet Union is the only state which does not seek salvation in the limitation of production the destruction of productive forces nor in the piling up of armaments in support of a struggle for markets or the conquest of foreign territory.

SOCIALISM—THE ONLY PANACEA

CEA
Socialism is the only economic and political need of a world grown weary and miserable. We in India too have our share of duty and responsibility and the working classes of India should with an international outlook before them work for the emancipation of all classes of toilers—intellectual and manual both here and elsewhere.

ANGLO-SOVIET TREATY SIGNED

RUGBY, Feb. 16.

The Anglo-Soviet temporary commercial treaty was signed to-day at Foreign Office by Sir John Simon and Mr. Walter Runciman on behalf of His Majesty's Government and by the Soviet Ambassador M. Maisky and Head of the trade Delegation, and M. Ozersky on behalf of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Terms will be published in a White Paper on Monday.

VILLAGERS TAKEN ILL

RANGOON, Feb. 17.

How nearly a hundred villagers were taken violently ill after eating food during a funeral ceremony is reported from Meiktila township.

It appears that a party of Buddhist priests, including their followers, women and children complained of giddiness and a severe pain in the stomach almost immediately they had finished their meals. Several persons were rendered unconscious but no death has been reported so far.